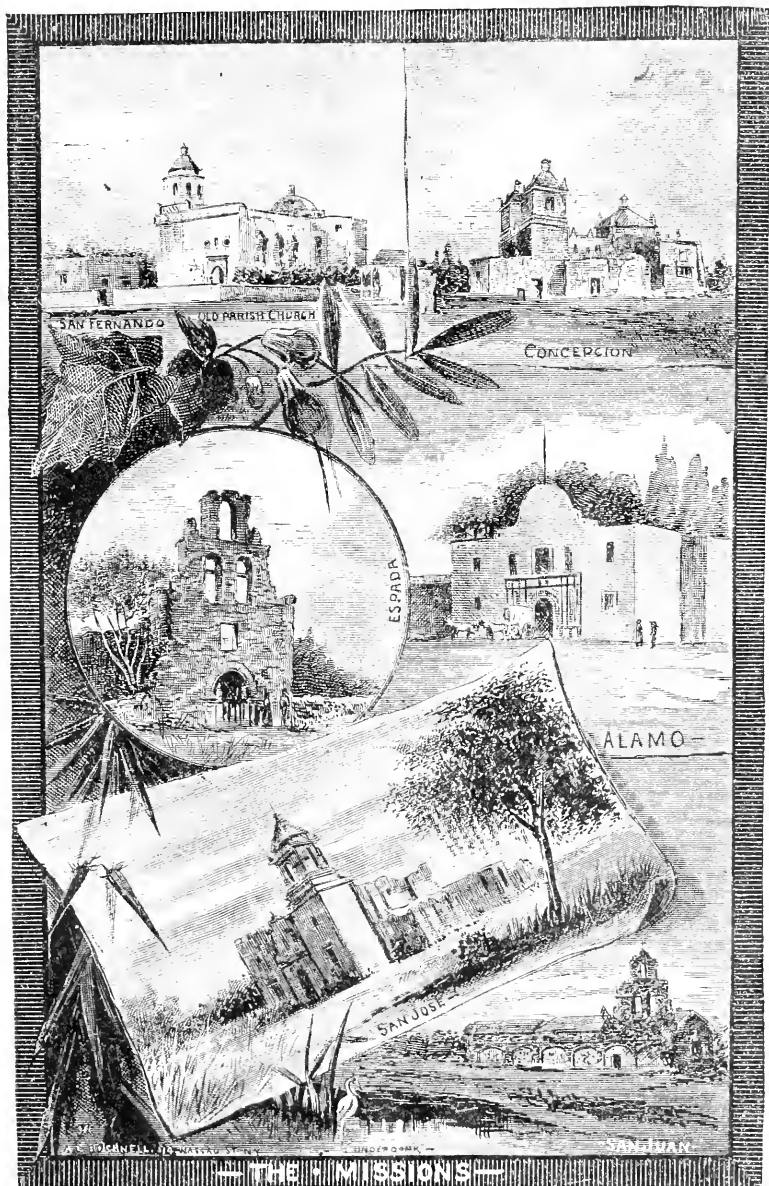


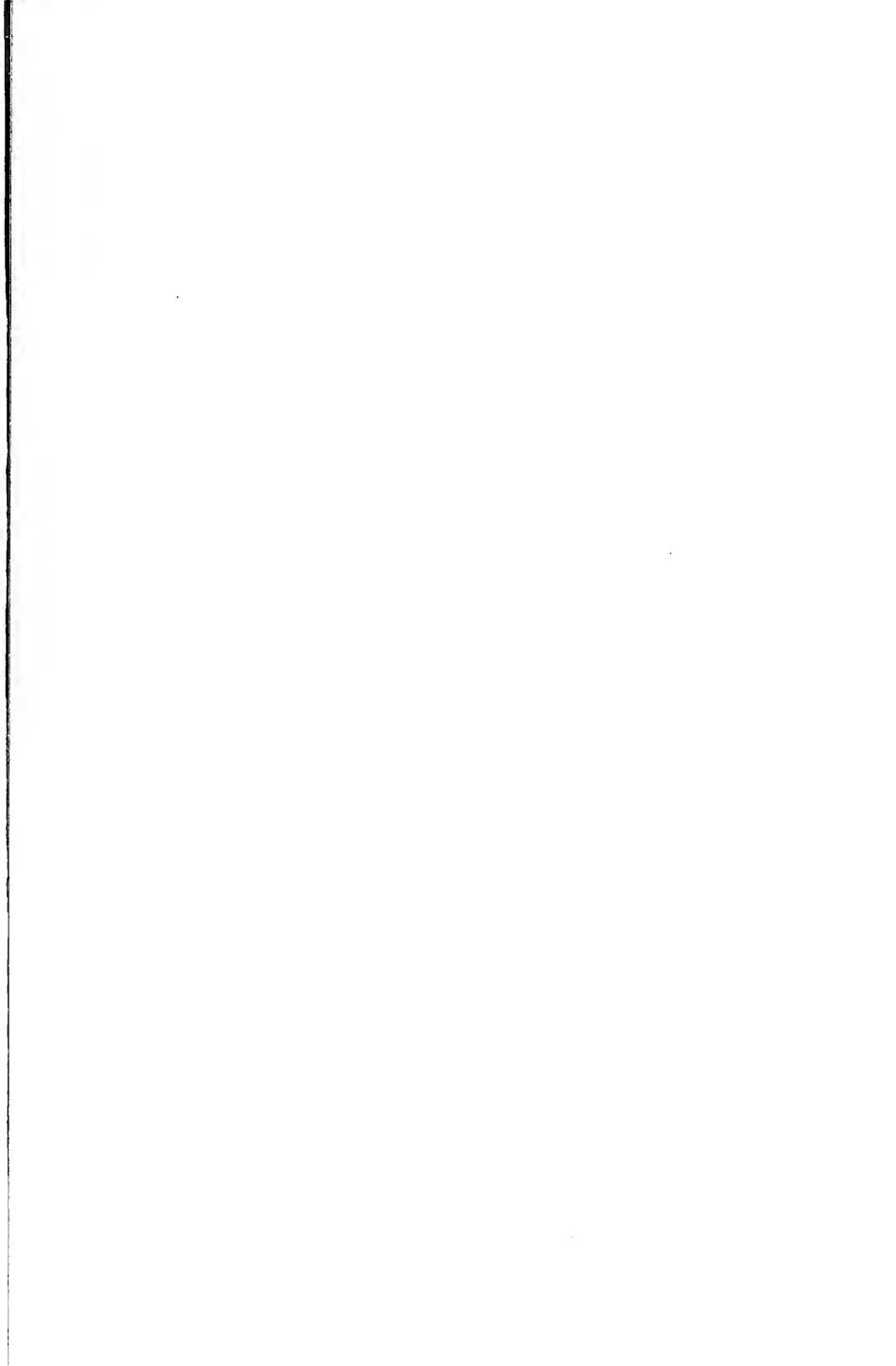


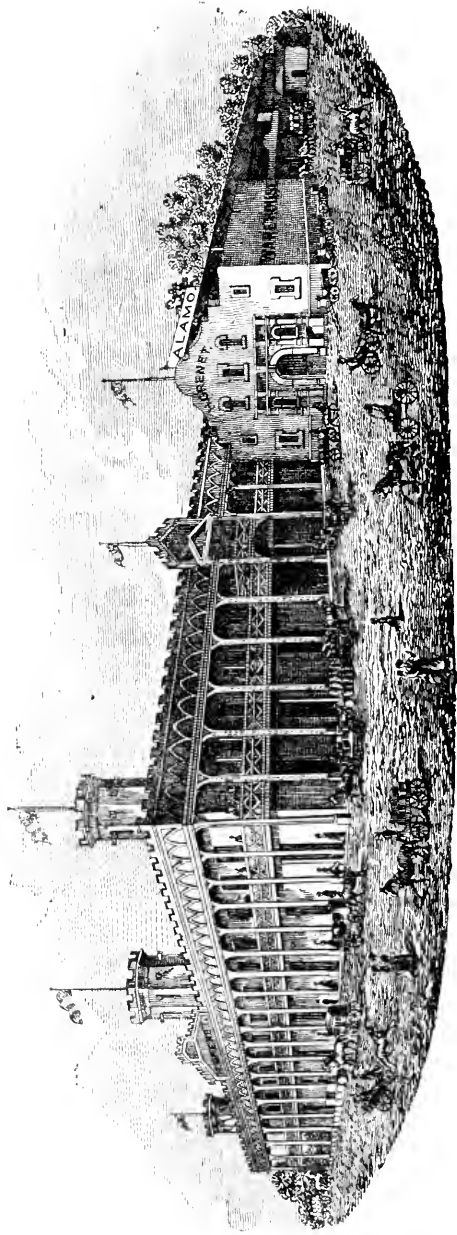
The Alamo City Guide.



— THE MISSIONS —

An Historical Sketch and Business Review of SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, the most beautiful, quaint, and healthy city on the American Continent; together with a complete Guide to the various points of interest in and about this Ancient City. By STEPHEN GOULD.





The above is an admirable illustration of the historic Alamo as it is at present, together with the Convent Building adjoining the Alamo proper, as modernized and converted into a mammoth business house by the late Honore Grenet, and now occupied by his executor, Major Joseph E. Dwyer, for the same purpose. Strangers are cordially welcomed there and are shown the various points of interest about the historic buildings.

[SEE ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE
ALAMO CITY GUIDE.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BEING A

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

ANCIENT CITY OF THE ALAMO,

AND

BUSINESS REVIEW;

WITH NOTES OF PRESENT ADVANTAGES, TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE GUIDE
TO ALL THE PROMINENT POINTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE
CITY, AND A COMPILATION OF FACTS OF VALUE
TO VISITORS AND RESIDENTS.

BY STEPHEN GOULD.

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7-11-1943-44

ALAMO CITY GUIDE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY.

To the historian, the pleasure seeker, the invalid, and the capitalist seeking profitable investments, San Antonio, Texas, possesses charms and advantages such as are offered by no other city in America, if, indeed, within the limits of civilization, wherever extended, throughout the world. Certainly no city in America can boast of a history more rich in deeds of valor and devotion to principle, to more determined conflicts between armed forces, productive of the grandest results. Every street and plaza, almost every foot of ground within the city limits, embracing a territory of thirty-six square miles, marks the grave of a hero, friend or foe, and has been closely contested for by rival armies, won and rewon, conquered and reconquered many times. Such a history is one to be proud of, and with almost every stone baptized in human blood, shed in the defence of liberty, with its sacred Alamo, and the ashes of its heroes blown by every breeze to and fro about the site of the terrible holocaust which concluded the sacrifice, the thoughts of visitors naturally turn to the romance of the past.

But San Antonio has a present, and, we believe, will have a future as marked and distinctive as its past, notable as it has been. Situated in a charming valley or basin, surrounded by hills and at the head of the beautiful little river which bears its name, yet at an elevation of about six hundred feet above the Gulf of Mexico, with rich mines and quarries near by and ready to pour their untold wealth into its coffers, the trading centre of a rich agricultural and stock raising country, the junction of the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad with the great Mexican system of railways, with all old frontier and Mexican wagon roads centreing here with a climate unsurpassed by any in the world, a historic city possessed of all the conveniences and comforts of modern civilization, ancient ruins, modern residences and business houses, old plazas and streets laid out by the early Spanish conquerors, traversed by irrigation ditches built by the early Franciscan Fathers side by side with the mains of the water works company, with fire hydrants at convenient distances, with the streets lighted by gas lamps and electric light, the street cars running to distant points and the telephone annihilating space, modern parks, beautiful drives, numerous churches, fine educational advantages, hotels, boarding houses, fine residences, the most cosmopolitan of all the old cities of America—such is San Antonio to-day, while its natural advantages of situation, fine water power furnished by the river, notable climate and rich tributary country mark it as a great manufacturing centre in the future in addition to proportional growth in the advantages which it now possesses.

He who writes the history of San Antonio writes the history of Texas, and although many writers have dealt with separate events, no one has yet presented a complete history of the city. Nor is it our intention at this time to attempt such a task, but merely to give a few of the more notable events of the past as a guide to tourists who wish to visit the various points of interest about the city in a limited time. We will therefore first give a historical sketch of the city, and then tell how to see the city to the best advantage in the least time, adding such tables and special articles as will prove of value to strangers and others.

PREHISTORIC SAN ANTONIO.

Veiled in the romance of the Spanish conquests the early history of San Antonio possesses a magnetic charm to every lover of historic literature. This much we know: That prior to 1595 the Spaniards established settlements on both sides of the Rio Grande, and the records of the earliest travellers show an Indian town on the site of our present city. It is probably the fact that San Antonio is the site of the principal town of some one of the more powerful tribes of the savage predecessors of the white man, and this opinion is borne out by the discovery of numerous arrow heads, spear heads, flint knives, and other savage weapons and utensils, while excavating for the race way for the water works at the head of the river during the spring of 1878. The depth at which these relics were found shows the length of time which they have been buried, and the great number of them and their different styles and make bear out the theory that the locality in question has been the scene of many bloody battles between different tribes of savages.

Of the Indian history of our city there is no written record. It is only as the laborers of the nineteenth century make their excavations for some great public enterprise, the product of our superior civilization, that relics of the former inhabitants of this charming valley are brought to light, and these relics viewed by scientific and historical students gradually unfold to us the story of the first San Antonio immediately succeeding the Stone Age, and just after the mighty monarch of the animal kingdom of the past, the mammoth mastodon, whose remains are found in nearly every section of Western Texas, roamed through prehistoric forests and bathed in the cooling waters of the beautiful San Antonio River.

SAN ANTONIO IN HISTORY.

At what time the first settlers came to San Antonio is not known, but hunters and Indian traders must have visited the locality during the sixteenth century, and carried back glowing accounts of the natural richness of the country, because we find both France and Spain active contestants for the territory as early as 1689, and both nations had made explorations in Texas and were possessed of considerable knowledge concerning it prior to that date. The Count Revilla-Gigedo, Viceroy of Mexico, in his official report to the King of Spain, dated December 27, 1793 speaks of Texas as a Spanish province in 1689, and says that in that year the Spanish Government sent out an expedition to drive the French invaders from Texas soil. Also that in 1691 another expedition was despatched to repel another French army. From this report it appears that settlements had been made some time prior to those dates, as both armies made San Antonio their objective point.

In 1711, St. Denis, at the head of a French force, passed from Nachitoches, La., through San Antonio to Presidio, on the Rio Grande, and laid out what is known as "the old San Antonio road," which was the principal trade road through Texas to Mexico for over a hundred and fifty years.

In 1716, the Spanish Government sent out an expedition, in which were nine clergymen, headed by Right Rev. Father Antonio Margil de Jesus, which party founded the missions which now are a part of the attractions of San Antonio, and also established a number of military posts.

In the same year St. Denis and La Harpe organized an expedition for the conquest of Texas. Starting at Nachitoches, La., they proceeded to the post of Bexar (San Antonio), where they met a Spanish force, which put them to rout, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat to Louisiana.

It is probable that a military post was established at the present site of San Antonio in 1716, as this is indicated by the repulse of the St. Denis and La Harpe expedition, though some historians state that the post of Bexar was established by De Alarconne in 1718. It is, however, certain that the Spaniards did not establish a military post in a wilderness, far removed from human settlements, and therefore the old town of San Fernando, or Bexar, as San Antonio was formerly called, must have been settled some time previous to that date. In 1832, the citizens of San Antonio sent a public and formal memorial to the general government, in which it is stated that the city had then been settled one hundred and forty years ago, or since 1692; this document was signed by a great many of the old and native citizens of the place; in the list are the names of Jose de la Garza, Angel Navarro, Jose Cas-

siano, Manuel Ximenes, Juan Angel Seguin, Jose M. Zembrano, and Ignacio Arocha—names that are prominent on the early land grants of Texas from the Spanish Government.

SPANISH COLONISTS.

The Marquis of Casa Fuerta, who visited the place in a subordinate capacity before he became Viceroy, was so much pleased with the location and its natural advantages of water, soil, and climate, that he made special exertions to have it populated by representatives of the best families of Spain. It was through his influence that, in 1730, sixteen families arrived from the Canary Islands; the transportation of these colonists, consisting of fifty-seven persons, costing the royal treasury, according to Kennedy seventy-two thousand dollars. Descendants of these colonists now form the old families of this city. The village then took the name of San Fernando, in honor of King Ferdinand III. of Spain. A Presidio, called Bexar, in honor of the Duke of Bexar, then Viceroy, was created November 28, 1730, and became the capital of the Province of Texas.

THE FIRST CHARTER.

The first Charter held by the present City of San Antonio was granted by the authority of the King of Spain, in the year 1733 or 1734, to the people and inhabitants of the town by the name of San Fernando. In a cause, involving the title to the lands lying in the corporate limits adjudicated by the Supreme Court of this State, in 1851, the Court uses the following language:

“LIPSCOMB, J.—There were several bills of exception taken on the trial, and many grounds of error have been presented for our consideration. I propose, however, before examining them, to first discuss the grounds on which the corporation relies, in support of the claims it has set up to the lands in controversy. And first, the ancient grant. The existence of an ancient deed in the archives of the corporation, embracing the lands in controversy, has been proved conclusively. That this deed was in the archives, the place to which it belonged, as late as the year 1834, is also fully proved; that it purported to be absolute and unconditional on its face, emanating from the authority of the King of Spain; that it bore date in 1733 or 1734; that it was sewed or stitched into a book, with other papers relating to the foundation of the town; that the deed was the last in the book; that on an occasion of very great public excitement, when the indignation of the people was aroused by what they supposed to be an attempted fraud on their rights by their delegate to the Congress of Coahuila and Texas, Balmaceda, in procuring a decree of the Congress for two leagues of land to the town, the corporate authorities instituted a vigilant search for the deed, and found it, as previously stated; this was in the year 1829. It has never been seen since 1834.”—Seventh Texas Reports, 289.

The lands sued for were claimed under the above deed, and also by a charter granted to the City of San Antonio by the Republic of Texas, December 14, 1837. The jury found in favor of the title to the city, and the Supreme Court sustained the verdict.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

So far as history shows us the Indians of Texas gave the early Franciscan Fathers no trouble until the arrival of the Spanish colonists. Indeed, it was by Indian labor that the Fathers built the missions, constructed the long miles of irrigation ditches that thread the valley, and cultivated their crops. Converts were made, and peace reigned in the valley of the San Antonio; but in 1730 on the arrival of the Spanish colonists, a change came. The town of San Fernando was built near the military plaza, but the frequent attacks of the savages drove the colonists into the bend of the river along the present line of Commerce street, towards the location of the present iron bridge, where, protected on three sides by the river and with the old Cathedral of San Fernando at the opening of the town plat on the land side, they could in their fort-like houses be comparatively safe from their savage foes.

The first Governor of Texas was Juan Antonio Bustillos y Cavallos. When Bustillos reached San Antonio he found the Indians engaged in active hostilities. A

league had been formed between the Natchez, the Comanches, and the Apaches to expel all Europeans from the territory between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande rivers. The Natchez were to drive the French from Louisiana and the other tribes to expel the Spaniards from Texas. For two years the Indians continued their depredations upon our people, coming into the suburbs of the city to rob and murder. It is impossible to realize the sufferings to which these pioneers of civilization were subjected. Finally in 1732 the Governor had his civil administration so well organized that he felt that he could give some attention to the Indians. He accordingly collected a company of citizen soldiers and marched to the Bandera Pass, a strong hold of the Apaches, and severely chastised them; this for a time secured peace.

In 1734, Manuel de Sandoval became governor. The Indians had again become troublesome, and one of the first acts of Sandoval, who was an old and experienced soldier, was to organize a military company and chastise them in such a manner as to secure peace to the settlements.

In 1736, Sandoval was succeeded by Carlos de Franquis, who was superseded in 1738 by Justo Bonco. There was a long and harassing law suit between the two governors, the particulars of which may be found detailed in Yoakum's History of this period. The quarrels of the governors and the death of the Viceroy, connected with the confusion in civil affairs and the hostility of the Indians, retarded the growth of the city, and for half a century but little progress was made.

After Bonco the following were governors of Texas under Spanish rule: In 1756, Jarequil; 1762, Navarette; 1770, Juan Maria, Baron de Ripperda; 1778, Domingo Cabelle; 1789, Raphael Pacheco; 1790, Manuel Munoz; 1803, Juan Bautista Elquezabal; 1806, Antonio Cordero. The governors and military commanders were men of education and culture, and society in this city was exceptionally good.

During the first year of Governor Cordero's administration, he, with General Herrera, went to the Saline to repel the encroachment of the Americans under Wilkinson. All parties then expected war with the United States, but Wilkinson is supposed to have secured the confidence of Herrera by betraying the scheme of his former friend, Aaron Burr; at any rate peace was secured between the two nations by the establishment of a strip of territory on the Arroyo Hondo, known as neutral ground. Though war with the United States was thus averted, the city was still harassed by hostile bands of Apaches and Comanches; the citizens were always expecting Indian raids, hence all the public buildings and most of the private dwellings were built for fortresses, the streets were narrow and crooked, and most of the dwellings were located in the bend of the river or near the plazas and churches.

THE FIRST AMERICAN INHABITANTS.

It is said the first Americans seen in this city were the surviving companions of Philip Nolan, who were brought in as prisoners of war *en route* to the mines of Northern Mexico in the year 1801. American traders had probably visited here before that time, and the reports of the wonderful climate and productive soil of Texas had spread through the United States, and large numbers of adventurous spirits were soon attracted here from the North, eager to obtain, by peaceful measures or conquest, a share in the benefits to be derived from a residence in the wonderland of the South-west. The Mexican proprietors regarded with open distrust and hatred these new comers, and placed every obstacle in their way. The natural result of this policy was the organization of filibustering expeditions by the Americans to conquer that which they regarded as the inalienable right of every man.

FIGHTING BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND ROYALISTS.

To understand the situation in Texas a little more attention must be given to the state of public affairs in Mexico. In 1810, Hidalgo unfurled the revolutionary banner. The next year he was deserted, betrayed, captured, and shot at Chihuahua, by Elisondo, one of his generals, who subsequently figured about San Antonio. Our city strongly sympathized with the revolutionary movement, and a number of the dispersed chiefs here sought refuge. Colonel Delgado, one of this party, was taken by the Royalists, beheaded, and his head stuck upon a pole at one of the public crossings of the river. A son of Delgado, in company with Don Bernardo Gutierrez, escaped across the Sabine.

THE MAGEE EXPEDITION.

Previous to the year 1812 a considerable trade had been carried on from New Orleans with the northern provinces of Mexico. The port of Matamoros was then unknown; the merchandise from New Orleans and the produce and the silver received in exchange were carried on mules through Nacogdoches to the most convenient point on Red River. A considerable band of lawless adventurers had located themselves near the Sabine for the purpose of robbing all the valuables that passed from the interior to Nacogdoches. These renegades of all nations had become so daring in levying contributions that, although they were in the province of Texas, the Secretary of War of the United States ordered an expedition sent to break up the banditti and punish such as could be brought to justice. Lieutenant Augustus W. Magee, of the United States Army, was sent with a considerable force and routed the outlaws. While on the march he fell in with Don Bernardo Gutierrez, a prominent Mexican who had just been to the United States to raise volunteers to aid the Republicans in their struggle with the Royalists. Gutierrez was a man of fine manners and great mental accomplishments. The glowing account he gave of the struggle then going on in Mexico for the achievement of their independence and making Mexico a republic either excited the patriotism or fired the ambition of Magee and his little band. As soon as he had carried into effect the orders he was sent to execute, Magee resigned his position in the United States Army, raised the flag of the patriots of Mexico, and proceeded to organize a small force of volunteers, ostensibly under the command of Gutierrez, but really under the control of himself. The expedition was called "The Republican Army of the North," and a league of land and forty-five dollars was promised each volunteer.

By a series of brilliant movements Magee captured Nacogdoches and La Bahia, at the latter place capturing also a large amount of money, abundant supplies, and sixteen pieces of artillery, including the cannon brought to Texas by La Salle in 1685. Here they were besieged by General Salcedo, of the Royalist army, and after some time Magee became demoralized and stipulated for a surrender, but his men unanimously refused to yield and Magee retired to his quarters. Salcedo, enraged that the terms of the surrender were not carried out, made a furious assault on the town, carrying it by storm, and was proceeding to storm the fort when the Americans rallied and charged the Royalists, defeating them with great slaughter. That night Magee died by his own hands.

BATTLE OF THE ROSALIO.

Major Kemper was now promoted to the command, and in a council of war it was agreed to march on San Antonio. The army of the Republicans was reinforced by one hundred and seventy volunteers. The army then proceeded towards San Antonio, and was joined at the Salado Creek by Captain McFarland with three hundred Lipan and Towakana warriors. General Salcedo had received reinforcements in San Antonio and had sent out his forces to meet the Americans. The Spanish army consisted of fifteen hundred regulars and one thousand volunteers, and they lay in ambush on the Rosalio Creek, about nine miles from San Antonio. The American army consisted of eight hundred Americans under Colonel Kemper, one hundred and eighty Mexicans, under Colonel Manchaca, and three hundred and twenty-five Indians. The American or Republican army, anticipating an attack, marched in order of battle, and the riflemen discovering the ambush of the enemy, fired upon them, when they immediately showed themselves on the crest of the hill, about four hundred feet above the Republicans. The battle was at once commenced, but on the first fire of the enemy the Indians, with the exception of twenty-five, broke and ran. The Republicans having formed were ordered to advance to the charge within thirty steps of the enemy before firing. The command was obeyed in silence, and with such order and coolness that the enemy were alarmed and did not even wait for their charge, but broke and fled in the direction of San Antonio. They were pursued, and one thousand of them killed, the Indians even murdering many after they had surrendered. The Spanish commander, previous to leaving San Antonio, had pledged his sword and his head that he would either kill or capture the whole of the Republican army, and when he saw

his own troops flying, rushed into the American lines, sword in hand, and while in the act of raising his sword to strike down Colonel Kemper, he was shot by Wm. Owens, a private in Captain Joseph Taylor's company. In this way he fulfilled his pledge.

The next day the Republicans marched to this city, which was surrendered to them by General Salcedo. When the army took possession of the city they released seventeen American prisoners, confined in the Alamo, who immediately joined the Republicans. The arms, stores, and military chest being captured, the troops were paid off—each soldier, besides his pay, receiving a gratuit, of fifteen dollars, a suit of clothes, and an order for two horses or mules. The Indians were given two dollars worth of vermillion, together with presents to the value of one hundred and thirty dollars, and were sent on their way rejoicing. The Royalist soldiers were paroled and the officers imprisoned.

MEXICAN VENGEANCE.

Gutierrez now organized a junta composed of the leading Republicans in the city, and assumed control of the administration of civil affairs. It was before this junta that Captain Delgado, the son of Colonel Delgado, who had been captured and murdered by the Royalists a short time previously and his head placed on a pole at one of the crossings of the river, appeared and urged the avenging of his father's death by murdering the Royalist officers held as prisoners of war. A secret decree was passed to that effect, and under pretence of sending them to New Orleans they were marched out of the city under a guard of Mexicans, commanded by Captain Delgado. After proceeding a short distance south of the city they were halted on the river bank, stripped, tied, and their throats cut. The late Colonel J. A. Navarro gives the following account of this slaughter: "Some of these assassins (Delgado's company), with brutal irony, whetted their knives upon the soles of their shoes in the presence of their victims. The day following the assassination I myself saw this band of murderers, led by their commander, Antonio Delgado, halt in front of the government buildings; I myself heard them inform Bernardo Gutierrez that the fourteen victims had been put to death. The following list comprises the victims: Spaniards—General Manuel de Salcedo, Governor of Texas; Simon de Herrera, Governor of New Leon; Lieutenant Colonel Geronimo Herrera, Captain Juan de Echeverria, Captain Jose Grosochia, Captain Francisco Pereira, Captain Jose Mateos, Captain Juan Ignatio Arambido, Lieutenant Gregorio Amado, Antonio Lopez, citizen. Mexicans—Captain Miguel de Arcos, Lieutenant Louis Arcos, Ensign Francisco Arcos, and Lieutenant Juan Caso." The American officers were greatly incensed at this outrage, and after fully fixing the blame where it belonged, Colonel Kemper, Major Ross, and others left the army and returned home to the United States.

BATTLE OF THE ALAZAN.

Released from the strict discipline maintained by the American officers, the army became demoralized and the soldiers devoted themselves to congenial pleasures. They were in this condition on the 4th of June, 1813, when Don Y. Elisondo, the Royalist general, at the head of fifteen hundred regular troops and about the same number of militia, arrived, and, forming a fortified camp on the heights of the Alazan, to the west of the city, sent a flag of truce to demand the unconditional surrender of the city. A parley ensued, and until the next morning was granted the besieged inhabitants to comply with the demand. Captain Perry immediately took command of the American forces, and, reinforced by the Mexicans under Bernardo Gutierrez and Colonel Manchaca, they silently marched out that night to give the enemy battle. Having waited in silence until the enemy were at matins, they furiously charged upon them. The Royalists were taken by surprise, and, although they fought gallantly, could not withstand the Americans, who charged upon them with bayonet and spear. The slaughter was terrible, and after a desperate hand to hand fight of several hours the enemy fled, leaving one thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners, the American loss being only forty-seven killed and as many more wounded. The Royalists did not stop until they reached the Rio Grande.

The Americans now dismissed Bernardo Gutierrez from the army, fearing to be further disgraced by his treachery. Soon after the departure of Gutierrez Don Jose Alvarez Toledo arrived in San Antonio. He was a Cuban by birth, and had been

forwarding recruits from New Orleans to San Antonio. He was received by the army with great respect, and was elected commander-in-chief. He had scarcely restored order to the army before he had news that another army from Mexico was approaching. This army consisted of about four thousand men under Arredondo, who took his position on the Medina, about twelve miles from the city, and fortified himself strongly with decoy breastworks in front in the shape of a \triangleright , with the open end towards the city.

BATTLE OF THE MEDINA.

On the 18th of August, 1813, General Toledo, at the head of his army, which consisted of about three hundred Americans under Captain Perry and about six hundred Mexicans under Colonel Manchaca, marched forth to battle. The Americans were rushing forward on the charge with great impetuosity when General Toledo saw they were entering the trap set by Arredondo, and ordered a retreat, but was answered, "Americans never retreat." They fought with great desperation, but were nearly all cut down while trying to gain possession of the breastworks, when deserted by Musquis and his entire company. The remainder retreated and were pursued by Don Y. Elisondo, who, still smarting under his recent defeat, gave orders to show no quarter. Seventy or eighty of these unfortunate men were overtaken at the Spanish Bluff, on the Trinity River. They were marched to an island of timber at the junction of the San Antonio and La Bahia roads, where a deep trench was dug for a grave, across which a piece of timber was placed, and the prisoners, ten at a time, being forced on it were shot, their bodies falling into the trench. Among the victims of this terrible butchery were Colonel Manchaca and Captain Antonio Delgado.

"Two days after the battle," says Mr. Yoakum, "Arredondo, having his wagons loaded with wounded and dying, marched in triumph into San Antonio. Here commenced a scene of barbarity which that place had never before witnessed. Seven hundred of the peaceable citizens were seized and imprisoned. Three hundred were confined during the night of the 20th of August in one house, and during the night eighteen of them died of suffocation. From day to day others were shot without any form of trial. The cruelty of the Spanish commander went even further. He had a prison for females. It was insultingly called the *Quinta*. Here five hundred of the wives and daughters of the patriots were imprisoned, and for being such they were compelled daily for four months, to convert twenty-four bushels of Indian corn into the Mexican cakes called *tortillas* for Arredondo's army. After thus having satisfied his appetite for blood and revenge, the Royalist commander found an opportunity about the 1st of September to collect and bury the bones of Salcedo and his staff. By this time Elisondo and his staff had returned from the Trinity, driving before him on foot the widows and orphans of those he had there slain. The property of the patriots was all confiscated."

MOSES AUSTIN.

Arredondo, being the commander of the eastern internal provinces and stationed at Monterey, was soon compelled to leave San Antonio for his post of duty in Mexico, and was succeeded in command of our city by a succession of Spanish governors, who regarded with open hatred all Americans. It was in the fall of 1820 that the city was visited by Moses Austin, a native of Connecticut, but long a resident of Missouri, who had for some time desired to form an American colony in Texas, and now sought the sanction of the Mexican government, and desired to procure a grant of land suitable for his purpose. Antonio Martinez was governor at this time, and, filled with the customary Spanish jealousy, declined to grant the required aid, and further ordered Austin to leave Texas immediately on pain of imprisonment should he dare to disobey this order. Disheartened at this treatment, Mr. Austin was leaving the governor's residence, when he met Baron de Bastrop, whom he had met in Louisiana, and enlisting him in his cause the two returned to the governor's presence, and after some delay succeeded in obtaining a reconsideration of the harsh denial, and a favorable grant of land, which was ratified by the general government, and although Moses Austin did not live to see the fruition of his hopes, his son, Stephen Fuller Austin, carried them out to a successful termination, and founded the first permanent American colony in Texas.

HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY THE CITIZENS.

The success of the revolution in Mexico in 1824 led to the adoption of a new constitution by which Texas was attached to Coahuila, and Saltillo became the capital of the State. By this means San Antonio lost the governor and the assessor or judicial counsellor, the latter officer being a very important one and having to be frequently consulted, which could only be done by taking a journey of over six hundred miles through the wilderness, where the traveller was constantly beset by savages and robbers. The many hardships endured by the inhabitants of our city at that time can be imagined, when it is stated that in ten years' time ninety-seven of them were murdered by Indians, and the city itself was constantly menaced by the savages. They also suffered from a lack of schools, and even as late as 1832 there was but one school in the city, the teacher of which being only retained by the patrons paying him twenty-five dollars a month.

COLONEL JAMES BOWIE.

In the face of all these hardships a number of Americans became citizens of San Antonio and engaged in trade and agricultural pursuits near the city, and in 1830 the celebrated Colonel James Bowie and his brother, Renzie P. Bowie, were numbered among the citizens. Colonel Bowie married a daughter of Don Veramendi, of this city, and resided in the Veramendi House, on Soledad street, near the present county court house. Colonel Bowie was a native of Georgia. He was about six feet in height; of fair complexion; small blue eyes; not fleshy, but well proportioned; he stood quite erect, and had a fierce look; was not quarrelsome, but mild and quiet even at the moment of action. He was quite sociable, and somewhat disposed to intemperance, but was never drunk. He had a wonderful art of winning people to him, and was extremely prodigal of his money. He was very muscular, and of his bravery and nerve there is no question. He was the hero of many duels and deeds of daring, the record of which would require the limits of a large volume. He was the inventor or originator of the bowie knife. His glorious death at the massacre of the Alamo entitles him to a high place on the roll of fame.

DEAF SMITH.

Erastus Smith (known as Deaf Smith, because he was hard of hearing) was the son of Chiliah and Mary Smith, and was born in New York on the 19th of April, 1787. At the age of eleven years he emigrated with his parents to the Mississippi Territory, and settled near Natchez. His parents were exemplary members of the Baptist Church, and gave him such moral and intellectual training as the circumstances by which they were surrounded would permit. He first came to Texas in 1817, perhaps with some of the patriot forces that were constantly arriving in the province at that time. He soon, however, returned home, but in 1821 he again came to Texas for the purpose of making it his home. This he did, never leaving it again. He was in the country before Austin, but in what section is not known. His nature was to ramble alone over the plains, and to be by himself. When DeWitt's settlement was commenced at Gonzales, Smith went with the first company. He did not remain there long, but proceeded to San Antonio, where he married a Mexican lady, by whom he had several children. He had a fine property at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, but did not attend to it. One of his sons, Trinidad Travis Smith, was educated by R. A. Martin, Esq., of Baldwin, Mississippi. Deaf Smith died at Fort Bend, November 30, 1837. He was a man of remarkable gravity and of few words. In fact, he seldom answered at all except in monosyllables. When he spoke it was always to the point. His coolness in danger and battle was unsurpassed. The Texan army was greatly favored in having his services as a spy. He was a "dead shot," and the warm personal friend of General Sam Houston. A number of his descendants now reside in this city.

MEXICAN TYRANNY.

The Constitution of 1824 fully recognized the rights of the American colonists in Texas, and afforded them ample protection, but with the changes in the government—the result of frequent revolutions in Mexico—the policy of the Mexican rulers towards the colonists was radically changed, and a system of tyrannical

exactions was commenced, which finally culminated in open hostility and the taking from the pioneers their lands and other property; and, finally, that they leave the homes which they had made for themselves at the cost of so many hardships and trials in the then wilderness of Texas. This was the straw which broke the camel's back, and the hardy colonists revolted against the direct violation of the pledges of the government and the violation of their constitutional rights. From this time, therefore, until after the fall of the Alamo and the promulgation of the declaration of independence, they were in arms to secure the reenactment of the constitution of 1824, and in this period some of the most important battles which ever were fought in Texas occurred.

To secure possession of Texas, early in 1835 General Ugartechea, with about five hundred soldiers, was sent to San Antonio. On the 3d of September he issued an order for the arrest of certain citizens whose zeal in the Republican cause rendered them especially obnoxious to the Centralists. They were Lorenzo de Zavalla, R. M. Williamson, Wm. B. Travis, Mosely Baker, J. M. Caravahal, Juan Zembrano, Frank W. Johnson, John H. Moore, and Robert H. Williams. This order exhibits in its true light the despotic power exercised by the military satraps of Santa Anna.

THE TRODDEN WORM.

Ugartechea was soon superseded by General Martin Prefecto de Cos, a brother-in-law of Santa Anna, who about the last of September arrived in this city at the head of an army of five hundred men. The demand of Cos for the possession of a small cannon owned by the town of Gonzales, and the subsequent repulse of the body of troops sent to take it, roused the war spirit of the colonists to the highest pitch, and a force was kept under arms at Gonzales, but without a recognized leader until the arrival of General Stephen F. Austin, on the 10th of October.

The colonists now determined that their only safety lay in the capture of San Antonio, the ancient capital of Texas, and the headquarters of their enemy, and on the 20th of October General Austin moved his little army towards our city and camped at the Mission San Francisco de la Espada, a few miles south of the city. Cos was busily occupied in strengthening his fortifications, barricading the streets, and preparing for the assault. He had about one thousand men, and was looking for reinforcements. General Austin's force was about six hundred men. The latter despatched a flag of truce to the enemy, but Cos refused to recognize General Austin and peaceful interchanges became impracticable. It was reserved for the sword and deadly bullet to procure a recognition of their constitutional rights. Occasional skirmishes took place between small detachments of the two armies, but were of slight effect.

BATTLE OF MISSION CONCEPCION.

On the 27th of October General Austin ordered Colonel James Bowie and Captain J. W. Fannin to proceed with ninety men to make a reconnoissance about the old missions and select a more eligible and proximate position for the army. In obedience to this order they immediately started out, and passing the missions of San Juan Capistran, six miles below the city, and San Jose de Aguayo, four miles below the city, they reached the Mission Concepcion, la Purissima de Acuna, about two miles south of the city. There they encamped for the night and reposed in peace. The morning of the 28th revealed the startling fact that they were surrounded on three sides by the enemy, the river making a sharp bend and forming an obtuse triangle, and fordable at several points, being on the other side. To cross it and retreat over an open prairie in the face of the city was almost certain destruction. A desperate fight in their present position presented their only hope for relief. They therefore descended into the river bottom, an irregular depression of from six to ten feet, and well covered with timber, and about one hundred yards wide, to the banks of the San Antonio River. The prairie in front, occupied by the enemy, was a level plain, and from their natural covert the riflemen could fire and reload without being fully exposed.

The enemy's infantry advanced imposingly with trailed arms, but halted about two hundred yards from the bluff, and opened a general fire. While the air was illumined by their rapid and random discharges the rifles of the patriots coolly,

deliberately, and fatally sent forth their deadly missiles. The Mexicans then pushed forward their brass six pounder, escorted by a corps of cavalry, to within eighty yards of the Americans, and sounded a charge, but unerring rifles soon swept away the gunners and halted the charging column. The cannon was fired five times without effect, and was three times cleared of men, while three distinct charges were repulsed. About this time the patriots made up their minds to capture the cannon, and the resolution had scarcely assumed an active form when the enemy precipitately retreated, leaving the gun and its munitions with the victors.

The Mexicans numbered about four hundred men, and the patriots ninety-two, including officers. The Mexican loss was sixty killed and forty wounded. The patriots lost one man (Robert Andrews), killed. Colonel Bowie had de-patched a messenger to General Austin as soon as the enemy was discovered, and the army had advanced with all practicable haste to the scene of the conflict, but did not arrive until the Mexicans had retreated. A permanent camp was now established near the city.

THE GRASS FIGHT.

General Cos was still beleaguered in the stronghold of Bexar (San Antonio). He was expecting a reinforcement from Matamoras of five hundred men under the brave Colonel Ugartechea. The Texans were apprised of the fact and on the alert. On the 26th of November a reconnoitering party returned from the Medina River, leaving the ever vigilant Deaf Smith behind to prosecute his researches. On the same day Cos had sent a foraging party of about one hundred soldiers to cut grass for the Mexican cavalry. When about five miles from town Smith saw them, and, supposing it was the advance guard of the expected reinforcements, hastened to camp with the information. Colonel James Bowie and about a hundred others were promptly in the saddle and off on a gallop. The enemy, then a mile from town and in full view, took shelter in a ravine; and as Bowie was on the point of charging them a still larger force was approaching from the fort. Bowie turned suddenly to receive the new comers, and simultaneously a party came in sight from the patriots' camp. These promptly charged the foragers and drove them from the ravine. The enemy then retreated, fighting, before Bowie. As the routed foragers joined their comrades the retreat became general and more precipitate, until the battle was continued to the city, and the Mexicans found shelter under their entrenched artillery, which opened an ineffectual fire upon brave volunteers. The contending forces were about equal—some three hundred men each. The enemy lost fifty men killed and several wounded. The Texans had two wounded and one missing. This random, running battle is called the grass fight from its having begun with the foragers. It was only the agility of the enemy which prevented more important issues.

These successes, though small in themselves, created a warm enthusiasm in the United States. They struck the chords of sympathy in the ever sensitive city of New Orleans with peculiar emphasis. It and the State of Mississippi had already sent to our aid two gallant companies called "Greys," under the command of Captain Robert C. Morris and Captain Breeze—the first entering Texas by the Gulf of Mexico, and the other by way of Nachitoches. These admirable troops, the first fruits of a kindred nation's sympathy, eventually swelled the holocaust of Goliad, or were, some of them, sacrificed with the party of Dr. Grant. The soldierly appearance of Breeze's company at Nacogdoches very sensibly impressed the noted Cherokee chief, Bowles, and his braves, and contributed to restrain them from any active participation in the impending struggle. The sympathies of the Cherokees were with Mexico, but their more potent fears were concentrated on the American rifles.

BATTLE OF SAN ANTONIO.

General Austin, having been appointed a commissioner to the United States, resigned his military commission and took leave of the army before San Antonio and returned to San Felipe on the 29th of November. Colonel Edward Burleson was elected without opposition to the command of the besieging army. He prosecuted the siege with unabated vigor, Colonel Frank W. Johnson, Adjutant General, and P. W. Grayson and Wm. T. Austin, aids-de-camp, composing his staff. The investment of the town had been prolonged for near three months, under many

privations and discomforts, the troops being exposed to the weather and having the prospect of a wet and inclement season before them. These Texas troops, it must be remembered, were men who had literally left the plough in the furrow to go forth to repel a savage invader. Their families were utterly unprovided for, and the troops were without pay or regular rations. Neither were they provided the modern necessities of a military camp. No term of enlistment held them at their post and naught but pure patriotism kept them together. What wonder was it, therefore, as the winter season came upon them, that many left the camp to attend to the pressing wants of the loved ones at home.

The situation for the Texans was fast becoming critical, and in this juncture General Burleson resolved to change his mode of reducing the enemy and trust everything to a short, sharp, and decisive struggle for the possession of the coveted city. With this view the army was paraded, and after a stirring address from Colonel W. H. Jack, a call was made for volunteers. Four hundred and fifty men, including the New Orleans Greys, advanced to the front and their names were enrolled. It was decided to make the attack in three divisions at dawn the next morning, December 3. But during the night the scouts reported a man had been seen passing from the camp to the town, and this caused the troops to suspect that the enemy were apprised of their plans. Many now dissented from the project and threatened to leave unless it was abandoned. Under these circumstances General Burleson countermanded the order for the assault, and thought of falling back on Goliad. On the same evening three citizens, Messrs. Maverick, Holmes, and Smith, who had been held in duress in the town, were released by General Cos, and arrived in camp. The minute and encouraging information they gave relative to the garrison, their defence and police, changed the feelings of the Texans, and on the next day Colonel Benjamin R. Milam, "an intrepid son of the dark and bloody land," suggested to General Burleson to take advantage of the enthusiasm caused by these representations and storm the city without delay. General Burleson cheerfully assented, and Colonel Milam, standing in front of General Burleson's quarters, gave a loud hurrah, and attracting the troops about him, announced that Old Ben Milam was going into San Antonio, and called for volunteers to accompany him. With a shout the soldiers rallied to him, and four hundred formed in line and were enrolled, the remainder agreeing to remain as a reserve corps and give him all the assistance in their power. Colonel Milam was chosen to lead the assault, and at two o'clock the next morning three hundred brave spirits assembled at the old mill. The story of the daring assault, intrepid bravery of the Texans, and their glorious victory, is best told in the official reports, which we give in full.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER ARMY, }
BEXAR, December 14, 1835. }

To His Excellency, the Provisional Governor of Texas:

SIR: I have the satisfaction to inclose a copy of Colonel Johnson's account of the storming and surrender of San Antonio de Bexar, to which I have little to add that can in any way increase the lustre of this brilliant achievement to the Federal arms of the volunteer army under my command, and which will, I trust, prove the downfall of the last position of military despotism on our soil of freedom.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, Colonel Neil, with a piece of artillery, protected by Captain Roberts and his company, was sent across the river to attack, at five o'clock, the Alamo, on the north side, to draw the attention of the enemy from the advance of the divisions, which had to attack the suburbs of the town, under Colonels Milam and Johnson. This service was effected to my entire satisfaction, and the party returned to camp at nine o'clock A.M.

On the advance of the attacking divisions I formed all the reserve, with the exception of the guard necessary to protect the camp, at the old mill position, and held myself in readiness to advance, in case of necessity, to assist when required; and shortly afterwards passed into the suburbs to reconnoitre, where I found all going on prosperously, and retired with the reserve to camp. Several parties were sent out, mounted, under Captains Cheshire, Coleman, and Roberts, to scour the country to endeavor to intercept Ugartechea, who was expected, and ultimately forced an entry with reinforcements for General Cos. Captains Cheshire, Sutherland, and Lewis, with their companies, were sent in as reinforcements to Colonel John-

son during the period of attack: and Captains Splann and Ruth and Lieutenant Borden, with their companies, together with Lieutenant Colonels Somerville and Sublett, were kept in readiness for further assistance, if required. On the evening of the 8th, a party of about fifty men from the Alamo passed up in front of our camp and opened a brisk fire, but without effect. They were soon obliged to retire precipitately, by having a six-pounder, commanded by Captain Hummings, opened on them, by sending a party across the river, and by the advance of Captain Bradley's company, who were stationed above.

On the morning of the 9th, in consequence of advice from Colonel Johnson of a flag of truce having been sent in to intimate a desire to capitulate, I proceeded to town, and by two o'clock A.M. of the 10th, a treaty was finally concluded by the commissioners appointed, to which I acceded immediately, deeming the terms highly favorable, considering the strong position and large force of the enemy, which could not be less than thirteen hundred effective men—one thousand one hundred and five having left this morning with General Cos, besides three companies and several small parties which separated from him in consequence of the fourth article of the treaty.

In addition to the treaty (marked No. 1) I inclose a list (No. 2) of all the valuable property ceded to us by virtue of the capitulation.

General Cos left this morning for the Mission of San Jose, and to-morrow commences his march to the Rio Grande, after complying with all that had been stipulated.

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing in the warmest terms my entire approbation of every officer and soldier in the army, and particularly those who so gallantly volunteered to storm the town, which I have the honor to command, and to say that their bravery and zeal on the present occasion merit the warmest eulogies which I can confer, and the gratitude of their country. The gallant leader of the storming party, Colonel Benjamin R. Milam, fell gloriously on the third day, and his memory will be dear to Texas as long as there exists a grateful heart to feel his worth, or a friend of liberty to lament his loss. His place was most ably filled by Colonel F. W. Johnson, Adjutant General of the army, whose coolness and prudence, united to daring bravery, could alone have brought matters to so successful an end, with so very small a loss, against so superior a force, and such strong fortifications. To his shining merits on this occasion I bore ocular testimony during the five days' action.

I have also to contribute my praise to Major Bennet, Quartermaster-General, for the diligence and success with which he supplied both armies during the siege and storm.

These despatches, with a list of the killed and wounded, will be handed to your Excellency by my first aid de-camp, Colonel William T. Austin, who was present as a volunteer during the five days' storm, and whose conduct on this and every other occasion merits my warmest praise.

To-morrow I leave the garrison and town under command of Colonel Johnson, with a sufficient number of men and officers to sustain the same, in case of attack, until assisted from the colonies; so that your Excellency may consider our conquest as sufficiently secured against every attempt of the enemy. The rest of the army will retire to their homes.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

EDWARD BURLESON,
Commander-in-chief of the Volunteer Army.

To General Burleson, Commander-in-chief of the Federal Volunteer Army of Texas.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that, on the morning of the 5th inst., the volunteers for the storming of the city of Bexar (San Antonio), possessed by the troops of General Cos, entered the suburbs in two divisions, under the command of Colonel Benjamin R. Milam. The first division under his immediate command, aided by Major R. C. Morris, and the second under my command, aided by Colonels Grant and Austin, and Adjutant Brister.

The first division, consisting of the companies of Captains York, Patton, Llewellyn, Crane, English, and Landrum, with two pieces and fifteen artillerymen,

commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Franks, took possession of the house of Don Antonio de la Garza. The second division, composed of the companies of Captains Cooke, Swisher, Edwards, Alley, Duncan, Peacock, Breeze, and Placido Benavides, took possession of the house of Don Veramendi. The last division was exposed for a short time to a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the whole of the enemy's line of fortification, until the guns of the first division opened their fire, when the enemy's attention was directed to both divisions. At seven o'clock a heavy cannonading from the town was seconded by a well directed fire from the Alamo, which for a time prevented the possibility of covering our lines or effecting a safe communication between the two divisions. In consequence of the twelve-pounder having been dismounted, and the want of proper cover for the gun, little execution was done during the day. We were, therefore, reduced to a close and well directed fire from our rifles, which, notwithstanding the advantageous position of the enemy, obliged them to slacken their fire, and several times to abandon their artillery within the range of our shot. Our loss during this day was one private killed, one colonel and one first lieutenant severely wounded, one colonel slightly, three privates dangerously, six severely, and three slightly. During the whole night the two divisions were occupied in strengthening their positions, opening trenches, and effecting a safe communication, although exposed to a heavy cross fire from the enemy, which slackened towards morning. I may remark that the want of proper tools rendered this undertaking doubly arduous.

At daylight on the 6th, the enemy were observed to have occupied the tops of the houses in our front, where, under the cover of breast-works, they opened through loop holes a very brisk fire of small arms on our whole line, followed by a steady cannonading from the town, in front, and the Alamo on the left flank, with few interruptions during the day. A detachment of Captain Crane's company, under Lieutenant W. McDonald, followed by others, gallantly possessed themselves, under a severe fire, of the house to the right, and in advance of the first division, which considerably extended our line; while the rest of the army was occupied in returning the enemy's fire and strengthening our trenches, which enabled our artillery to do some execution, and complete a safe communication from right to left. Our loss this day amounted to three privates severely wounded and two slightly. During the night the fire from the enemy was considerable, and our people were occupied in making and filling sand-bags and otherwise strengthening our lines.

At daylight on the 7th it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night previous, opened a trench on the Alamo side of the river, and on the left flank, as well as strengthening their battery on a cross street leading to the Alamo. From the first they opened a brisk fire of small arms; from the last a heavy cannonade, as well as small arms, which was kept up until eleven o'clock, when they were silenced by our superior fire. About twelve o'clock Henry Carps, of Captain York's company, exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, gallantly advanced to a house in front of the first division, and with a crowbar forced an entrance, into which the whole of the company immediately followed him and made a secure lodgment. In the afternoon the enemy renewed a heavy fire from all the positions which could bear upon us, and at half-past three o'clock, as our gallant commander, Colonel Milam, was passing into the yard of my position (the Veramendi house) he received a rifle shot in the head which caused his instant death, an irreparable loss at so critical a moment. Our casualties otherwise, during this day, were only two privates slightly wounded. At a meeting of the officers, held at seven o'clock, I was invested with the chief command, and Major Morris as my second. At ten o'clock P.M., Captains Llewellyn, English, Crane, and Landrum, with their respective companies, forced their way into and took possession of the house of Don J. Antonio Navarro, an advanced and important position close to the square. The fire of the enemy was interrupted and slack during the night, and the weather exceedingly cold and wet.

The morning of the 8th continued cold and wet, and but little firing on either side. At nine o'clock the same companies which took possession of Don J. Antonio Navarro's house, aided by a detachment of the Greys, advanced and occupied Zembrano's Row, leading to the square, without any accident. The brave conduct, on this occasion, of William Graham, of Cooke's company of Greys, merits mention. A heavy fire of artillery and small arms was opened on this position by the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground, and, after suffering a severe loss in officers and

men, were obliged to retire from room to room until at last they evacuated the whole house. During this time our men were reinforced by a detachment from York's company under Lieutenant Gill. The cannonading from the camp was exceedingly heavy from all quarters during the day, but did no essential damage. Our loss consisted of one captain seriously wounded, and two privates severely. At seven o'clock P.M., the party in Zembrano's Row were reinforced by Captains Swisher, Alley, Edwards, and Duncan, and their respective companies. This evening we had undoubted information of the arrival of a strong reinforcement to the enemy, under Colonel Ugartechea. At half past ten o'clock P.M., Captains Cooke and Patton, with the company of New Orleans Greys and a company of Brazoria volunteers forced their way into the priest's house in the square (Main Plaza), although exposed to the fire of a battery of these guns and a large body of musketeers. Before this, however, the division was reinforced from the reserve by Captains Cheshire, Lewis, and Sutherland, with their companies. Immediately after we got possession of the priest's house the enemy opened a furious cannonade from all their batteries, accompanied by incessant volleys of small arms, against every house in our possession and every part of our lines, which continued unceasingly until half-past six o'clock A.M. of the 9th, when they sent a flag of truce, with an intimation that they desired to capitulate. Commissioners were immediately named by both parties, and herewith I accompany you a copy of the terms agreed upon. Our loss in this night attack consisted of one man only. — Belden, of the Greys, dangerously wounded while in the act of spiking a cannon.

To attempt to give you a faint idea of the intrepid conduct of the gallant citizens who formed the division under my command, during the whole period of attack, would be a task of no common nature, and far above the power of my pen. All behaved with the bravery peculiar to freemen, and with a decision becoming the sacred cause of liberty. To signalize every individual act of gallantry, where no individual was found wanting to himself or to his country, would be a useless and endless effort. Every man has merited my warmest approbation, and deserves his country's gratitude.

The memory of Colonel Benjamin R. Milam, the leader of this daring and successful attack, deserves to be cherished by every patriotic bosom in Texas. I feel indebted to the able assistance of Colonel Grant (severely wounded the first day), Colonel Austin, Majors Morris and Moore, Adjutant Bristow, Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, of the artillery, and every captain, names already given, who entered with either division, from the morning of the 5th until the day of capitulation. Doctors Levy and Pollard also deserve my warmest praise for their unremitting attention and assiduity. Doctor Cameron's conduct, during the siege and treaty of capitulation, merits particular mention. The guides, Erastus Smith, Norwich, Arnold, and John W. Smith, performed important service; and I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to the reserve under your command for such assistance as could be afforded during our most critical movements.

The period put to our present war by the fall of San Antonio de Bexar will, I trust, be attended with all the happy results to Texas which her warmest friends could desire.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant.

F. W. JOHNSON, Colonel Com'g.

The following is a copy of the terms of the capitulation entered into between General Burleson and General Cos:

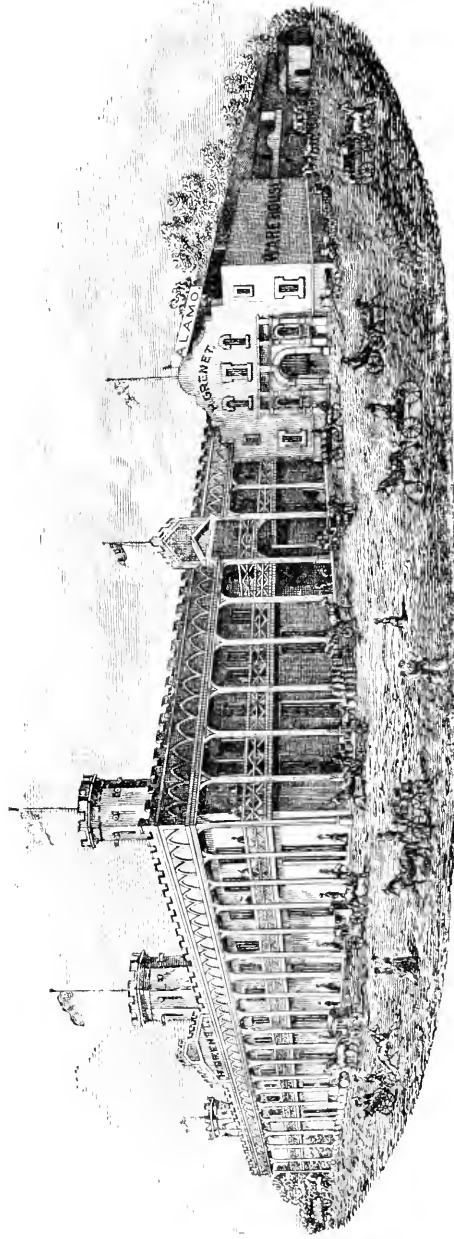
"Being desirous of preventing the further effusion of blood and the ravages of civil war, we have agreed on the following stipulations:

"1st. That General Cos and his officers retire with their arms and private property into the interior of the Republic under parole of honor; and that they will not in any way oppose the re-establishment of the federal constitution of 1824.

"2d. That the one hundred infantry lately arrived with the convicts, the remnant of the battalion of Morelos, and the cavalry, retire with the General, taking their arms and ten rounds of ammunition cartridges for their muskets.

"3d. That the General take the convicts brought in by Colonel Ugartechea beyond the Rio Grande.

"4th. That it is discretionary with the troops to follow their General, remain,



THE ALAMO AS IT IS.—"THE GRENET CASTLE."

THE MAMMOTH BUSINESS EMPORIUM OF THE LATE HONORE GRENET.

Major JOSEPH E. DWYER, Executor.

(See next page.)

The Historic Alamo and Grenet Business Emperium.

A BONANZA FOR SALE.

The illustration on the preceding page, and which also is the frontispiece of this book, gives an excellent view of the historic Alamo, the Thermopylae of America, as it is to-day. When the memorable sacrifice of 1836 was complete, and bodies of the heroic martyrs had been partially reduced to ashes, the bloodthirsty Santa Anna marched his troops East to meet their richly-merited doom, leaving the Alamo a battle-scarred ruin. Fourteen years later, the Church Building, that which is now known as The Alamo, was rebuilt in its present condition on the old walls, and the Convent Building was used by the United States as a Quartermaster's Depot. On the completion of the present United States Quartermaster's Depot and Military Headquarters, a few years since, the United States Government gave up its lease of the property, and the late

HONORE GRENET,

a native of La Belle France, and a leading citizen and wealthy merchant of San Antonio, a princely benefactor of many local institutions, of unbounded liberality and great public spirit, as well as business enterprise, purchased from the Roman Catholic Church the Convent Building and yard, and altered it at great expense into its present form, converting it into an immense Wholesale and Retail Store, where he continued up to the time of his death, in the early part of 1882, to do a business in Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Whiskeys, Wines, Beer, Cigars, Tobacco, and Country Produce, second to none in this city. Besides purchasing the Convent Building and yard, Mr. Grenet leased the old Alamo itself for a term of ninety-nine years, and converted it into a Warehouse, adjoining his immense Store.

Since the decease of Mr. Grenet, his Executor, MAJOR JOSEPH E. DWYER, has successfully carried on the immense business thus left in his charge, and is now settling the estate as rapidly as possible, and as one part of his duty he now offers this mammoth Store,

For Lease or For Sale,

to the purchaser of its valuable and constantly kept-up stock of Goods, together with the lease of THE ALAMO, and the goodwill of the business, so long and so profitably enjoyed by its deservedly popular founder.

The location on Alamo Plaza, and with an extensive frontage on East Houston Street, also facing Avenues D and E, and with the Street Cars passing it every few minutes during the day, and until late at night, makes this one of the most eligible business sites in San Antonio. This property will prove to be *a Genuine Bonanza* to its purchaser or lessee. For terms and further particulars, address

MAJOR JOSEPH E. DWYER, Executor Grenet Estate,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

or go to such point as they may deem proper; but in case they should all or any of them separate, they are to have their arms, etc.

"5th. That all public property, money, arms, and munitions of war be inventoried and delivered to General Burleson.

"6th. That all private property be restored to its proper owners.

"7th. That three officers of each army be appointed to make out the inventory, and see that the terms of the capitulation be carried into effect.

"8th. That three officers on the part of General Cos remain for the purpose of delivering over the said property, stores, etc.

"9th. That General Cos with his force, for the present, occupy the Alamo, and General Burleson with his force occupy the town of Bexar (San Antonio), and that the soldiers of neither party pass to the other, armed.

"10th. General Cos shall, within six days from the date hereof, remove his force from the garrison he now occupies.

"11th. In addition to the arms before mentioned, General Cos shall be permitted to take with his force a four-pounder and ten rounds of powder and ball.

"12th. The officers appointed to make the inventory and delivery of the stores, etc., shall enter upon the duties to which they have been appointed forthwith.

"13th. The citizens shall be protected in their persons and property.

"14th. General Burleson will furnish General Cos with such provisions as can be obtained, necessary for his troops to the Rio Grande, at the ordinary price of the country.

"15th. The sick and wounded of General Cos's army, together with a surgeon and attendants, are permitted to remain.

"16th. No person, either citizen or soldier, to be molested on account of his political opinions hitherto expressed.

"17th. That duplicates of this capitulation be made out in Castilian and English, and signed by the commissioners appointed, and ratified by the commanders of both armies."

More liberal terms than these were never extended to a fallen foe, especially when that foe had for six days exposed the red and black flags.

THE THERMOPYLÆ OF AMERICA.

During this time Santa Anna had been extending his conquests all over Mexico, until Texas alone held out against his power and in favor of a Republic. Texas he now determined to conquer, and at the head of his victorious army, trained by long service in the field, and well provided and equipped with arms and munitions of war, he rapidly marched into Texas, and proceeding towards our city without meeting any serious hindrance, a detachment of his troops reached the heights of the Alamo overlooking the city on the 22d day of February, 1836, when Colonel Wm. Barrett Travis, with one hundred and forty-five effective men, among whom were numbered Colonel James Bowie and David Crockett, retired to the Alamo.

[For a description of the Alamo and its armament, see account under head of the missions.]

THE SIEGE.

First day.—The advance guard of Santa Anna's army arrived on the 22d of February, 1836, and the next day Santa Anna arrived, bearing the red flag, which he displayed from the tower of the Cathedral of San Fernando, between the Main and Military Plazas, and in plain sight of the Alamo. He then sent a summons to the Texans to surrender, but was answered by a cannon shot. This day Colonel Travis secured eighty bushels of corn and twenty or thirty beeves.

Second day.—The Mexicans bombarded the Alamo without effect. Colonel Travis sent out couriers to Goliad and Washington, Texas, for reinforcements. In his despatches he said: "I shall never surrender or retreat."

Third day.—Santa Anna moved his headquarters across the river and made a personal reconnaissance. The Texans opened on the reconnoitering party with their batteries, killing two of the party and wounding six others. Late at night some of the Texans sallied out and burned some wooden buildings, behind which the Mexicans had taken a position.

Fourth day.—The Mexicans made an unsuccessful attempt to divert the water from the ditches which supplied the Alamo with water. That night the Texans burned some wooden buildings north of the Alamo.

Fifth day.—The bombardment was continued without effect.

Sixth day.—Col. Travis sent out John N. Seguin and a corporal to hurry up reinforcements from Goliad.

Seventh day.—The bombardment was continued without effect.

Eighth day.—Thirty-two citizen soldiers from Gonzales reinforced the besieged Texans. In the afternoon a twelve-pound shot from the Alamo struck the house occupied by Santa Anna.

Ninth day.—The bombardment was vigorously continued, but with no casualties for the Texans.

Tenth day.—Colonel Bonham, who had been sent to Goliad for reinforcements, re-entered the Alamo, bearing word that no aid might be expected from that quarter. The bombardment was continued. Colonel Travis now made his last appeal for aid, this time to the Convention, and sent it by J. W. Smith, the guide who had conducted the Gonzales party to the Alamo. Smith left the Alamo at midnight, and crawled stealthily upon his hands and knees until safely beyond the Mexican lines. As he departed Colonel Travis said to him: "Every morning at daybreak I will fire a cannon as a sign that we still hold the fort, but when that cannon is heard no more its silence will tell that the Alamo has fallen." The following is supposed to be the letter which Smith bore. It is dated the 3d of March, 1835:

"From the 25th to the present date the enemy have kept up a bombardment from two howitzers (one a five and a-half-inch and the other an eight-inch), and a heavy cannonade from two long nine-pounders mounted on a battery on the opposite side of the river, at the distance of four hundred yards from our walls. During this period the enemy have been busily employed in encircling us with intrenched encampments at the following distances: In Bexar, 400 yards west; in La Villeta, 300 yards south; at the powder-house, 1,000 yards east by south; on the ditch, 800 yards northeast, and at the old mill, 800 yards north. Notwithstanding all this, a company of thirty two men from Gonzales made their way to us on the morning of the 1st inst., at three o'clock, and Colonel J. B. Bonham (a courier from the same place) got in this morning at eleven o'clock.

"I have so fortified the place that the walls are generally proof against the cannon balls, and I still continue to intrench on the inside, and strengthen the walls by throwing up the earth. At least two hundred shells have fallen inside our walls without having injured a single man; indeed, we have been so fortunate as not to lose a man from any cause, and we have killed many of the enemy. The spirits of my men are still high, although they have had much to depress them.

"Colonel Fannin is said to be on the march to this place with reinforcements; but I fear it is not true, as I have repeatedly sent to him for aid without receiving any. Colonel Bonham, my special messenger, arrived at La Bahia (Goliad) fourteen days ago, with a request for aid; and on the arrival of the enemy in Bexar, I sent an express to Colonel Fannin, which reached Goliad on the next day, urging him to send on reinforcements—*none have yet arrived*. I look to the *Colonies alone* for aid; unless it arrives soon, I shall have to fight the enemy on his own terms. I will, however, do the best I can under the circumstances; and I feel confident that the determined spirit and desperate courage heretofore evinced by my men will not fail them in the last struggle; and although they may be sacrificed to the vengeance of a Gothic enemy, the victory will cost that enemy so dear that it will be worse than a defeat.

"I hope your honorable body will hasten on reinforcements, ammunition, and provisions to aid us as soon as possible. We have provisions for twenty days for the men we have; our supply of ammunition is limited. At least five hundred pounds of powder, and two hundred rounds of six, nine, twelve, and eighteen pound balls, ten kegs of rifle powder, and a supply of lead should be sent to the place without delay under a sufficient guard. If these things are promptly sent, and large reinforcements are hastened to the frontier, this neighborhood will be the great and decisive battle ground. The power of Santa Anna is to be met here in the colonies; we had better meet it here than to suffer a war of desolation to rage in our settlements. A blood-red banner waves from the church of Bexar, and in the

camp above us, in token that the war is one of vengeance against rebels; they have declared us such, and demanded that we should surrender at discretion, or this garrison should be put to the sword. Their threats have had no influence on me or my men, but to make all fight with desperation, and with that high-souled courage which characterizes the patriot who is willing to die in defence of his country's liberty and his own honor.

"The citizens of this municipality are all our enemies, except those who joined us heretofore; we have but three Mexicans in the fort. Those who have not joined us in this extremity should be declared public enemies, and their property should aid in defraying the expenses of the war.

"The bearer of this will give your honorable body a statement more in detail, should he escape through the enemy's lines. *God and Texas! Victory or death!*"

When about forty miles distant on his journey towards the town of Gonzales, Smith was overtaken by a Mexican horseman, who imparted to him the story of the martyrdom of the heroes.

It may be of some interest to mention that J. W. Smith was the father of Mrs. W. G. Tobin, of this city, of Mrs. Henry Newton, also of this city, and of John W. Smith, of Pleasanton, Atascoso County. His wife still resides here, having remarried, her second husband being the late Judge James B. Lee.

Eleventh day.—The Mexicans continued the bombardment, but the Texans, being short of ammunition, seldom fired. Colonel Travis now despaired of success, and, according to one account, he proposed to surrender to Santa Anna with the pledge of mercy; but Santa Anna's answer was: "You must surrender at discretion, without any guarantee, even of life, which traitors do not deserve." Santa Anna's excuse for this course was that it accorded with the will of the Mexican Congress. It is also stated that when the above reply was sent to Colonel Travis, a Frenchman by the name of Arago, a brother of the celebrated astronomer of that name, occupied the position of chief of staff; but that he forthwith informed the Mexican bloodhound that he would be compelled to resign—he could take no part in the inhuman course which had been determined upon. Besides, there was nothing to be gained by the conquest by so large an army as that of the Mexicans of the exhausted and poorly-armed handful of Texans who defied them. The Frenchman's heart could not sympathize with assassins under the generalship of a tyrant, and he therefore resigned his commission. According to an account published in 1860 by a Mr. Rose, Colonel Travis now announced to his companions their desperate situation, and, after declaring his determination to sell his life as dearly as possible, drew a line with his sword and asked all who were willing to fight with him to form on the line. With one exception they all fell into the ranks, and even Colonel Bowie, who was dying, had his cot carried to the line. The man who declined to enter the ranks, that night made his escape through the Mexican lines. That afternoon Santa Anna held a council of war, and, against the advice of his best officers, determined to storm the Alamo the next morning. The following is a copy of the general orders on the subject:

GENERAL ORDERS OF MARCH 5, 1836. }
2 o'clock P.M.—SECRET. }

To the Generals, Chiefs of Sections, and Commanding officers:

The time has come to strike a decisive blow upon the enemy occupying the fortress of the Alamo. Consequently, his Excellency the General-in-Chief has decided that, to-morrow at 4 o'clock A.M., the column of attack shall be stationed at musket-shot distance from the first entrenchments, ready for the charge, which shall commence at a signal to be given with the bugle from the northern battery.

The first column will be commanded by General Don Martin Perfecto Cos, and in his absence by myself.

The permanent battalion of Aldama (except the grenadiers) and the three right centre companies of the active battalion of San Luis, will compose the first column.

The second column will be commanded by Colonel Don Francisco Duque, and, in his absence, by General Don Manuel Fernandez Castrillon; it will be composed of the active battalion of Toluca (except the company of grenadiers) and the three remaining centre companies of the active battalion of San Luis.

The third column will be commanded by Colonel Jose Maria Romero, and, in

his absence, by Colonel Mariano Salas ; it will be composed of the permanent battalions of Matamoras and Jimenes.

The fourth column will be commanded by Colonel Juan Morales, and, in his absence, by Colonel Jose Minon ; it will be composed of the light companies of the battalions of Matamoras and Jimenes, and of the active battalion of San Luis.

His Excellency the General-in-Chief will in due time designate the points of attack, and give instructions to the commanding officers.

The reserve will be composed of the battalion of engineers and the five companies of grenadiers of the permanent battalions of Matamoras, Jimenes, and Aldama, and the active battalions of Toluca and San Luis.

The reserve will be commanded by the General-in-Chief in person during the attack ; but Colonel Augustin Arnat will assemble this party, which will report to him this evening at 5 o'clock, to be marched to the designated station.

The first column will carry ten ladders, two crowbars, and two axes ; the second, ten ladders ; the third, six ladders ; and the fourth, two ladders.

The men carrying ladders will sling their guns on their shoulders, to be enabled to place the ladders wherever they may be required.

The companies of the grenadiers will be supplied with six packages of cartridges to every man, and the centre companies with two packages and two spare flints. The men will wear neither overcoats nor blankets, or anything that may impede the rapidity of their motions. The commanding officers will see that the men have the chin-straps of their caps down, and that they wear either shoes or sandals.

The troops composing the columns of attack will turn in to sleep at dark, to be in readiness to move at 12 o'clock at night.

Recruits deficient in instruction will remain in their quarters. The arms, principally the bayonets, should be in perfect order.

As soon as the moon rises the centre companies of the active battalion of San Luis will abandon the points they are now occupying on the line, in order to have time to prepare.

The cavalry, under Colonel Joaquin Ramirez y Sesma, will be stationed at the Alameda, saddling up, at 3 o'clock A.M. It shall be its duty to scout the country to prevent the possibility of an escape.

The honor of the nation being interested in this engagement against the bold and lawless foreigners who are opposing us, his Excellency expects that every man will do his duty, and exert himself to give a day of glory to the country, and of gratification to the supreme government, who will know how to reward the distinguished deeds of the brave soldiers of the army of operations.

(Signed.)

JUAN VALENTINE AMADOR.

A certified copy :

(Signed)

RAMON MARTINEZ CARO.

Bexar, March 5, 1836.

Secretary.

THE FALL—SUNDAY, MARCH 6.

During the night the Mexican army formed in accordance to the orders above given, and at the first light of dawn on that memorable Sunday morning the Mexican bugles sounded the fatal peal. With a rush like tigers springing on their prey the enemy dashed forward, but the heroic Texans, roused to their last duty by the bugle notes of their requiem, with the sound of the terrible *dequelo* (the Mexican bugle call for "death, no quarters") ringing in their ears, every man was at his post, and so well did they do their duty that twice the brutal hosts of Santa Anna were hurled back defeated, only to be again forced forward by the sabres of the Mexican cavalry. This time Santa Anna himself urged forward his troops. General Castillon's division, after half an hour's desperate fighting, and after repeated repulses and unheard of losses, succeeded in effecting an entrance in the upper part of the Alamo in a sort of outwork. The fighting had only begun. The doors and windows of the Alamo church were barricaded and guarded by bags of sand heaped up as high as a man's shoulders) and even on the roof were rows of sand bags, behind which the Texans fought as never men fought before—muzzle to muzzle, hand to hand. Each Texan rifle shot exhausted its force and spent itself in successive bodies of Mexicans packed together like a wall of flesh. Muskets and rifles were clubbed, and bayonets and bowie knives never before wrought such fearful carnage.

The ceaseless crash of fire arms, the shots of the beleaguered, desperate, and defiant Texans, and the shrieks of the dying, made the din infernal and the scene indescribable in its sublime terrors. Each room in the building was the scene of a desperate struggle with fearless men driven to desperation and conscious that escape was impossible. They fought even when stricken down, and when dying, still struggled, not with death, but to slay Mexicans. In the long room, used as a hospital, the sick and wounded fired pistols and rifles from their pallets. A piece of artillery, supposed to be that which Crockett had used during the siege, was shottled with grape and cannister and turned upon the desperate occupants of this apartment. After the explosion the Mexicans entered and found the emaciated bodies of fourteen men, torn and mangled and blackened and bloody. Forty-two dead Mexicans lay at the door. Colonel James Bowie, whose name tells of his fearful knife and deeds, lay stark and stiff on a cot in this room. He was helpless and in bed when the Alamo was invested twelve days before, but the bodies of the victims of his unerring aim and invincible courage attested that his death was not accomplished without ten-fold loss to the enemy.

There are several accounts of the death of Colonel Travis, one of which is that he was shot in the head by a rifle ball, but even then had strength enough left to impale on his sword a Mexican officer who was attempting to mutilate him. Another account, derived from a Mexican soldier in the army of Santa Anna, is that Colonel Travis and David Crockett were found lying among the Texan dead, utterly worn out by sleepless nights of watching and long continued fighting. When discovered, Colonel Travis gave a Mexican soldier some gold, and while conversing with him, General Cos, with whom Colonel Travis had dealt very generously when San Antonio was captured by the Americans, appeared. Cos warmly embraced Travis, and induced other Mexicans, and among them General Castillon, to join with him in asking Santa Anna to spare Travis's life. Then David Crockett also wearily arose to his feet from among the corpses. The brutal Santa Anna was terribly enraged at the disobedience of his orders, saying: "I want no prisoners," and turning to a file of soldiers ordered them to shoot the heroes. Colonel Travis was first shot in the back. He folded his arms stiffly across his breast and stood erect until a bullet pierced his neck, when he fell headlong among the dead. David Crockett fell at the first fire, his body being completely riddled with bullets. Even a cat that was soon after seen running through the fort was shot, the soldiers exclaiming: "It is not a cat but an American." Major Evans was shot while in the act of applying a torch to the magazine, in time to prevent an explosion.

Filisola, the Mexican historian who accompanied the army of Santa Anna, thus concludes his account of the battle of the Alamo:

"Finally, the place remained in the power of the Mexicans, and all its defenders were killed. It is a source of deep regret, that, after the excitement of the combat, many acts of atrocity were allowed, which are unworthy of the gallantry and resolution with which this operation was executed, and stamps it with an indelible stain in the annals of history. These acts were reprieved at the time by those who had the sorrow to witness them, and, subsequently, by the whole army, who were certainly not animated by such feelings, and who heard with disgust and horror, as becomes brave and generous Mexicans, breathing none but noble and lofty sentiments, of certain facts which I forbear mentioning, and would wish, for the honor of the republic, had never taken place.

"In our opinion, the blood of our soldiers, as well as that of the enemy, was shed in vain, for the mere gratification of the inconsiderate, puerile, and guilty vanity of reconquering Bexar by force of arms and through a bloody contest. In fact, as we have already stated, the defenders of the Alamo were disposed to surrender, upon the only condition that their lives would be spared. Let us even admit that they were not so disposed—what could the wretches do, being surrounded by five thousand men, without proper means of resistance, no possibility of retreating, nor any hope of receiving sufficient reinforcements to compel the Mexicans to raise the siege?"

In one of the rooms of the Alamo were three non-combatants: Mrs. Dickinson and her infant daughter (Mrs. Alsbury), and a negro servant of Colonel Travis. Mrs. Dickinson, now Mrs. Hanning, alone survives, and resides in Austin. Her infant

daughter afterwards married, and was the mother of A. D. Griffith, who resides in Yarrelton, Milam county, in this State. She died in 1868. It is related that the last Mrs. Dickinson saw of her husband, Captain Dickinson, was when he rushed into her room and said: "My dear wife, they are coming over the wall; we are all lost." He then silently embraced her and their babe, and said: "May God spare you and our dear baby." He drew his sword and went out, and his body was afterwards found riddled with bullets. In the fall of 1878, an aged Mexican by the name of Brigido Guerrero applied to the County Court of Bexar county for a pension as a survivor of the Alamo. His story is that he was one of the soldiers under Colonel Travis, and continued to fight until the enemy had entered the enclosure. Seeing that further resistance was useless he entered the room in which were the women, and was concealed by them under some bedding, where he remained until night, and then made his escape. Although he has steadfastly maintained the truth of this story since 1843, his veracity is doubted by many of the early inhabitants. At any rate, the evidence he offered the court was so strong that he was placed on the pension list, and to the present writing has received aid from the State.

BURNING THE TEXAN DEAD.

The Alamo fallen and the massacre complete, Santa Anna ordered the Texan dead to be burned; accordingly they were stripped, and after being subject to indignities in which Santa Anna joined, were taken to a point on Alameda Street, near the present location of St. Joseph's (German) Catholic Church, where the funeral pyre was erected, there first being a layer of fence rails, then bodies, then rails over and so on until all the bodies were in place. Brush was then piled on and around the pyre and the torch applied. Then arose to heaven a burnt offering on the altar of Liberty which will never cease to be remembered in every true Texan's heart. Fire did not wholly reduce the bodies, and the charred remains were afterwards gathered together and buried near the spot which they had hallowed by their heroic defence and bloody death.

THE NUMBER OF MEXICAN SLAIN

has been a mooted question; the Mexican Adjutant General placing it at sixty killed and two hundred and fifty-one wounded in the assault; but from the nature of the attack, the densely-closed columns, through which repeated charges of grape and cannon balls from the Texan cannons tore with such deadly effect that the whole army was twice driven back, the noted deadly effect of Texan rifles, and the terrible hand-to-hand conflict which closed the battle, all point to a much larger number of Mexican dead. We are therefore constrained to believe that the number stated by Pancho Ruiz, the alcalde of the city, and who superintended the burning of the Texan dead and the burial and disposal of the Mexican dead, is much nearer the truth. He stated, and the statement is now a part of our County records, that about two thousand Mexicans fell in the assault on the Alamo, independent of the casualties of the previous eleven days of the siege.

In the face of this statement how puerile does the official report of Santa Anna read. Such a document could only emanate from a dastardly liar, such as the Mexican tyrant ever proved himself to be. We give it in full:

To His Excellency the Secretary of War and Navy, General Jose Maria Torné.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Victory belongs to the army, which at this very moment, 8 o'clock A.M., achieved a complete and glorious triumph that will render its memory imperishable.

As I had stated in my report to your Excellency of the taking of this city, on the 27th of last month, I awaited the arrival of the first brigade of infantry to commence active operations against the fortress of the Alamo. However, the whole brigade having been delayed beyond my expectation, I ordered that three of its battalions, viz.: the engineers—Aldama and Toluca—should force their march to join me. These troops, together with the battalions of Matamoros, Jimenes, and San Luis Potisi, brought the force at my disposal (recruits excluded) up to 1,400 infantry. The force, divided into four columns of attack and a reserve, commenced the attack at 5 o'clock A.M. They met with a stubborn resistance, the combat lasting more than one hour and a half, and the reserve having to be brought into action.

The scene offered by this engagement was extraordinary. The men fought individually, vying with each other in heroism. Twenty-one pieces of artillery, used by the enemy with the most perfect accuracy, the brisk fire of musketry which illuminated the interior of the fortress and its walls and ditches, could not check our dauntless soldiers, who are entitled to the consideration of the supreme government and to the gratitude of the nation.

The fortress is now in our power, with its artillery, stores, etc. More than six hundred corpses of foreigners were buried in the ditches and entrenchment, and a great many who had escaped the bayonets of the infantry fell in the vicinity under the sabres of the cavalry. I can assure your Excellency that few are those who bore to their associates the tidings of their disaster.

Among the corpses are those of Bowie and Travis, who styled themselves colonels, and also that of Crockett and several leading men, who had entered the fortress with despatches from their Convention. We lost about seventy men killed and three hundred wounded, among whom are twenty-five officers. The cause for which they fell renders their loss less painful, as it is the duty of the Mexican soldiers to die for the defence of the rights of the nation, and all of us were ready for any sacrifice to promote the fond object; nor will we hereafter suffer any foreigners, whatever their origin may be, to insult our country and to pollute its soil.

I shall, in due time, send to your Excellency a circumstantial report of this glorious triumph. Now, I have only time to congratulate the nation and the president, *ad interim*, to whom I request you to submit this report.

The bearer takes with him one of the flags of the enemy's battalions, captured to-day. The inspection of it will show plainly the true intention of the treacherous colonists, and of their abettors, who came from the ports of the United States and the north.

God and liberty !

(Signed)

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Headquarters, Bexar, March 6, 1836.

Don Ruiz states he gathered together the bodies of the Mexicans and buried them in trenches, and having filled the trenches, he stripped the remainder and threw them into the San Antonio River.

In forty-six days after the terrible massacre of the Alamo, the battle of San Jacinto was fought, the Declaration of Independence had been passed, the tyrant Santa Anna was captured, and Texas took its place among the nations of the world. From this time until the 5th of March, 1842, our city was free from the Mexican foe, but the depredations of the savages gave our citizens but little time for peaceful security. The Comanches were particularly annoying to the settlers, and Indian raids were successfully prosecuted to within a few miles of the city.

INDIAN FIGHT ON THE MAIN PLAZA.

Early in 1840 a number of Comanche chiefs sent in word to Captain Karnes that they wished to come to this city and make peace. They were told to come, and bring with them all the prisoners they had. When they arrived they brought with them only one little girl, a Miss Lockheart, when they were known to have others, especially a Mrs. Webster and child, captured a few weeks previous in the neighborhood of Georgetown. This lady, with her child, succeeded in making her escape, and after thrilling adventures and undergoing untold hardships, she finally succeeded in reaching this city. On the 19th of March twelve Comanche chiefs entered the building used as a court house, now the site of a large three-story building owned by Mr. Daniel Devine, where they met the commissioners appointed by President Lamar, with the interpreter. The Indians were upbraided for not bringing more of the captives held by them. They replied, in a defiant manner, that the one they brought was all they had. In the meantime a company of Texas Rangers had arrived, and Captain Howard and some of his men entered the room. The interpreter was told to tell them they would be held as hostages until the other prisoners were brought in. At first he refused to do this, as he said they would instantly fight; but the commissioners insisted, and, placing himself near the door, he told the Indians the determination arrived at by the commissioners,

and immediately left. As he said, the chiefs immediately drew their bows and knives, and one started for the door, in which Captain Howard was standing. The Captain received a severe cut with a knife, but killed the Indian. A general fight followed, in which the Indians, both men and women, participated. A powerful chief attacked Colonel M. Caldwell, who was not armed; he, however, defended himself with rocks until a soldier shot the savage. In an adjoining room Mr. Morgan was attacked by two Indians, and killed them both. Lieutenant Dunnington was killed by a squaw, who shot him with an arrow, which passed through his body. Judge Thompson was in the yard, amusing himself by setting up pieces of money in a split stick for the little Indians to knock out with their arrows, and he was shot before he suspected any danger. Judge Hood was killed in the council house. Colonel Lysander Wells rode on the plaza just as the fight commenced, and a powerful savage vaulted on behind him and first attempted to unhorse him. Failing in this, he next tried to guide the horse out of the plaza. The Colonel—held fast as he was—found himself unable to draw his pistol. Finally, after passing two or three times around the plaza, the Indian was shot by a soldier, and Colonel Wells was relieved from his awkward predicament. The fight lasted until all the warriors (thirty), two squaws, and three Indian children were killed. The loss of the Texans was seven killed and eight wounded.

SAN ANTONIO CAPTURED BY VASQUIS.

For six years the government of the Republic of Texas had been administered without serious interruption. Mexico, however, still claimed the country as its own, and as an evidence of that claim, on the 5th of March, 1842, General Vasquis, with a few hundred men, appeared in the neighborhood of the city and demanded its possession. After some consultation it was thought best for Colonel Jack Hays to retire to the Guadalupe with his small command, as Vasquis had promised ample protection to the citizens in all their civil rights. To his credit be it said this promise was literally and faithfully kept. The enemy behaved with great propriety, placing sentinels over private property to protect it. The city government was remodelled, and alcaldes took the place of the magistrates. After remaining here two days the enemy left, and a few of the citizens voluntarily went with them to the Rio Grande.

GENERAL WOLL'S INVASION.

On the 11th of September in the same year, General Adrian Woll, at the head of the Mexican army, entered the city. His coming, like that of Vasquis, was wholly unexpected, and the district court being in session he captured the judge, jury, and officers of the court, fifty-three in all. This army also behaved very well in the city, and protected private property from plunder. From the private journal kept by Mr. J. L. Trueheart during this eventful period, we copy the following account of the capture of the city:

"The district court was in session, and here were the judge of the court, the attorneys, the jurors, and the neighbors. Suddenly the news was received that a large Mexican force was approaching on the public plaza. There was bustle and confusion; some of one opinion, some of another. A public meeting was held at nine o'clock. Two respectable Mexicans stated that one of the enemy's spies had been in town the night before and informed them that a large force would enter the town on that day, and they advised our retreat. It was, however, determined that the Americans should remain a sufficient time, at least, to ascertain the character of the force. Many believed it to be a band of robbers, who sought to frighten us off that they might rob the town; spies were sent out to obtain information; commissioners were selected by the Mexican citizens to go to the camp and ascertain from the commanding officer the object of his visit. If it was a regular invading force the commissioners would be allowed to return but if they were robbers they probably would be detained. About sunset a Mexican returned and reported that they had come in sight of about one hundred horses, and he was sent back to give the information. The impression then became general that it was a robbing party, and all steps were taken to give them a warm reception. The force of Americans was about seventy-five, and they agreed to sleep at the house of Sam Maverick, who lived at the corner of the public square. There was a sort of bar-

ricade thrown up from the river to a river crossing (about where George Horner's store now is), and behind it most of the men slept. At the early dawn the report of a heavy piece of cannon woke us up. 'They are coming, boys, sure enough!' was the remark. The morning was foggy, and in a few minutes the legs only of the soldiers could be seen filing into the plaza (where Frost's store now is), and when they got toward the middle of the plaza, the rifles of the Americans gave them a volley. Some one remarked, 'You are shooting too high!' and more careful aim was taken next time, with the effect to scatter the advance that was coming upon us—remember that all this time we supposed we were fighting a *robbing party*. After the second volley, a countryman came crawling toward us, saying, 'My God, men, what are you doing? You are shooting at an army of thousands of men!' And by this time the fog had cleared enough for us to realize what we had done, and the position we were placed in. Soon a white flag approached, and Colonel Carasco, of the Mexican army, demanded to know the meaning of such foolishness, stating that we had fired on fifteen hundred men entering the town with music playing and no intention of being resisted, and demanded our surrender in five minutes. As it was idle to contend against such a force, three of our number—Mr. S. A. Maverick, Vanness, and Jones—were deputed to arrange terms of capitulation. On reaching General Woll, he was found to be in a very bad humor; said that twelve of his best men had been killed by our fire. He was informed that it was thought a mere robbing party, against whom they were authorized to defend themselves, and they did not know they were attacking a force of soldiers. He refused permission to return home, and demanded the surrender of our army. We then surrendered on condition granted of humane treatment. Several of our citizens returned to their homes, and thus escaped capture, and some few others made good their escape by flight.

The loss of the enemy was ten or twelve killed and twenty-five wounded, all of whom afterwards died, with the exception of two; besides suffering a considerable loss in horses. Although subject to quite a lively fire from both artillery and infantry, the loss on our side was nothing, save a ferocious dog and an indiscreet old hen, who, wandering too near the enemy's lines, were captured. After the surrender we were marched to the court-house, where our names, etc., were taken down. We were then confined in the corporation hall under guard. We were fifty-five Americans and one Mexican. I left my blanket at the house where I stopped. I was not permitted to go after it, nor to go to my room to get my clothes. Every one of us seemed to be in good spirits, regardless of the future. Many of those that were not prisoners were permitted to see us, always accompanied by an officer. During our stay in San Antonio we were kindly treated by the citizens, both Americans and Mexicans, but were not permitted to have any communication with our friends, unless in presence of some officer. In the evening a list of our names, professions, and birth-places was made. On the 12th (Monday) General Woll's proclamation and general order were translated, and permission granted by General Woll to send them on to the settlements on the Guadalupe River. At the same time a letter was sent, giving an account of our misfortune. Several of those captured were citizens of other counties of the republic, and were attending court on business.

The proclamation was addressed to the soldiers, in which he called upon them to avenge the wrongs brought about by the ingratitude of Texans; in battle to be brave, and to be mindful of their former renown; and after the battle, act as Mexicans and be generous. The general order stated that the war was made only against those who were found with arms in their hands, and that whatever officer or soldier who entered a house forcibly with the intention of robbing would be immediately shot. 'We learned that the commissioners were made prisoners and brought into town. The Mexican spies did not return as they promised, and we have been unable to hear from them.'

But the Texans were thoroughly disgusted with this invasion foolishness, and resolved to crush it out then and there. Accordingly, a considerable force collected on the Salado, six miles from the city. On the 17th of September, Woll marched out with his army to disperse this force. Colonel Caldwell, in his report of the battle, says: 'We commenced fighting about ten o'clock, and continued a hot fire until about an hour by the sun, when the enemy retreated, bearing off many of their dead and

wounded, while many dead and wounded were taken from the field by their friends. We have a glorious band of Texan patriots, among whom ten only were wounded, and not one killed."

As Woll was retreating towards the city he fell in with a company of fifty-three Texans, under the command of Captain Dawson, from Fayette County, on their way to join Colonel Caldwell. The Texans were attacked, and after nearly one-half of the men had fallen, Captain Dawson raised the white flag; it was fired upon. Captain Dawson was an old soldier, having been in the United States army, and was a lieutenant at San Jacinto but seeing the hopelessness of fighting such overwhelming numbers, he surrendered his pistol. Unarmed as he was, a Mexican lancer assaulted him. He wrenched the lance from his opponent, and would have killed him, but was himself killed by another Mexican soldier. Thirty-three of his men were killed in battle, fifteen surrendered five of whom were wounded, and two escaped unhurt. One of the latter, Henry G. Wood, who lost his father and brother in the fight, after giving up his arms, was assaulted by a lancer. He seized the lance, killed the Mexican with it, and mounted his horse and escaped. At daybreak on the morning after this battle, Woll evacuated the city and started for the Rio Grande, taking his San Antonio prisoners with him. A misunderstanding among the Texans as to who was entitled to the command, prevented a pursuit. This was the last of the Mexican invasions of Texas.

THE ANNEXATION.

In 1845, Texas voluntarily resigned its proud position as one of the nations of the world, and became one of the States of the United States of America. The Mexican war followed, and during its continuance our city was very prosperous as one of the principal points of supply to the army.

At the close of the Mexican war San Antonio became the Military Headquarters of the Department of Texas, which position it held for twelve years, when the ordinance of secession was passed, and Texas again became a free and independent State; but on the 4th of March, 1861, its sovereignty was a second time surrendered, and Texas became one of the States of Southern Confederacy.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

At that time Major General David E. Twiggs commanded the Department of Texas, and had under his command about twenty-five hundred United States troops. The convention which passed the ordinance of secession also appointed commissioners to demand of General Twiggs the possession of the public property held by him, and the following is a copy of the report of the commissioners.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, February 18, 1861.

The undersigned, commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise the authority undertaken by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State by way of the coast; that they shall take with them the arms of their respective corps, including the battery at Fort Duncan and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown, and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

It is the desire of the commission that there shall be no infraction of this agreement on the part of the State. It is their wish, on the contrary, that every facility shall be afforded the troops. They are our friends. They have hitherto afforded to our people all the protection in their power, and we owe them every consideration.

The public property at the various posts, other than that above recited for the use of the troops, will be turned over to agents to be appointed for the commission, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole to the officers of the army, whom they relieve in their custody of the public property.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,

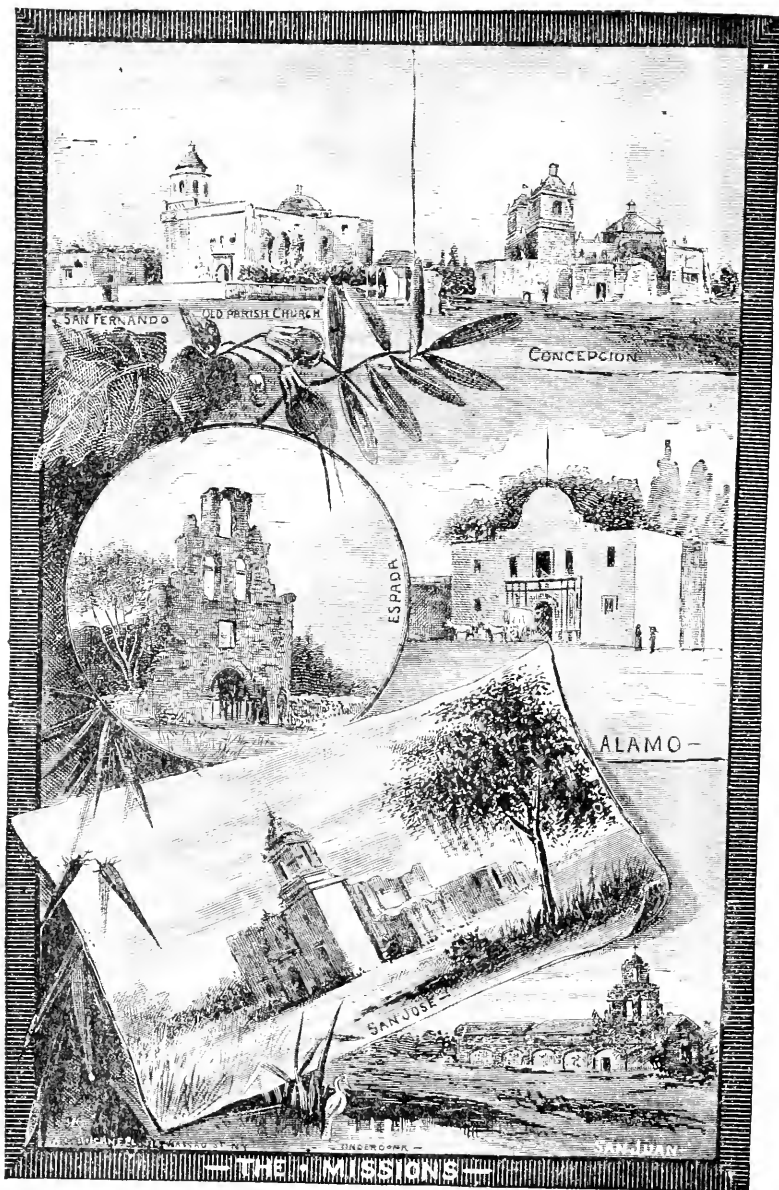
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee on Public Safety.

For the next four years our city was the scene of martial pomp and military preparation. Unlike other portions of the Confederacy, silver was the circulating medium, and trade with Mexico was kept up during the entire period, subject to occasional restrictions put upon it by the military authorities. Public works of great magnitude were also commenced, but the termination of the war caused them to be abandoned, and they have since been suffered to decay.

IN THE UNION.

In July, 1865, the Federal troops arrived, and resumed possession of the public property, and since that time the growth of the city has been constant, until now we claim the attention of the whole world.

In the latter part of February, 1877, the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway was completed to our city, and from that time to the present day, improvement has followed improvement in such rapid succession that to read of them is like a peep into a mental kaleidoscope, whose every turn exposes new beauties to the entranced reader. To present all these changes, from the old to the new, would far exceed the circumscribed limits allowed us, and we shall only attempt to briefly summarize some of the principal advantages which modern enterprise has brought us.



CHAPTER II

RELIGIOUS HISTORY, CHURCHES, ETC.

THE local historian who neglects to make special mention of the religious institutions here fails to complete his task. So far as history informs us, the first white men who visited this valley were the early Roman Catholic missionaries, and certainly it was the Franciscan Fathers who planned and built our irrigation ditches, as well as those monuments of early civilization, the Missions. Indeed, from the earliest days the cause of religion has always been prominent here, and although this city has passed through wars and rebellions, and has been a very shuttlecock of Mars, with frequent change of allegiance, yet the church has ever remained unchanged. The towers of its sacred buildings from time to time displayed the blood-stained banners of contending armies, and even the black and the red flags were on occasions thrown thence to the breeze, but its priests have never faltered in their work of love and charity, and its altars were always accessible to even the most lowly penitent. Under the care of the early Fathers the savage natives of the country were taught not only the word of God, but also the arts of civilization, and Indian labor was used in the building of the irrigation ditches as well as in tilling the soil thus made serviceable for cultivation. In those early days peace reigned in this valley, and it was only when the Spanish and Mexican adventurers were attracted here by the health-giving climate, the fertility of the soil, and the chance for pecuniary gain, that the rights of the Indians were infringed upon, and the red man became the relentless enemy of the whites.

THE MISSIONS.

In his official report to the King of Spain, the Count Revilla Gigedo, Viceroy of Mexico, under date of December 27, 1793, says an expedition, including in its numbers nine Franciscan Fathers, headed by the Right Rev. Father Antonio Margil de Jesus, was sent out in the year 1716, and they established six missions in the more northern part of the Province of Texas. There are, however, Catholic records in existence which speak of the labors of a Catholic priest in Texas as early as 1554. In 1730 three of these missions were transferred to the sites which they now occupy along the San Antonio River, viz.: Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada. The report continues:

THE COST OF SPIRITUAL CONQUEST.

"The religious disciples from the Colleges of Santa Cruz de Queretaro and Nuestra Senora de Guadeloupe (Franciscan Fathers) have always been favorably noted for the commendable zeal and apostolic anxiety with which they have at all times dedicated themselves to the conversion of Indians. It is also well known that the royal treasury has contributed millions of dollars towards the success of this spiritual conquest, but neither our acquisitions nor the number of Indians congregated in the actual mission towns do by any means justify the enormous outlay incurred, nor the fatiguing labors undergone by the missionary Fathers. Exposing themselves to all possible dangers, they have always been compelled to reinforce the small number of their converts from the coast near the Bay of Espiritu Santo or San Bernardo, and from the vicinity of Nueva Santander, aided in their labors only by small escorts of troops; and although they have worked with the utmost zeal and all necessary precaution in the more remote parts of the territory, they have as yet never been able to achieve the religious conversion of even one single entire tribe of the many that inhabit and roam over this vast district.

INDIAN TRIBES IN TEXAS.

"Up to the present time (1793) we know of the following tribes? Texas, Vidais, Tancalmes, Luitseis, Atacapas, Horcoquisas, Flechazos, Yervipiamos, Nacodoches, Asimias, Nasones, Cododachos, Taobayaces, Tahuacanas, Pasmismahas,

and Osages, besides some tribes of the Apaches and Lipans, who dwell on the frontier of Coahuila. It may be that there are a few individual Indians of these tribes in the missions, but according to the names enrolled from their foundation there remains no doubt that the greater part of them were brought from the coast of San Bernardo and the colony of Nuevo Santander, as previously stated. This is also certified to by Lieutenant-Governor Marquis de Rubi in his report.

WEALTH OF THE MISSIONS.

"With just cause he also speaks of the opulence and wealth of the five missions on the banks of the San Antonio River seeing their well-built and beautifully ornamented temples, their showy furniture of great value and exquisite finish, holy vessels, and other corresponding adornments. He found the houses of the missionary Fathers and those of the Indians, the granaries and all other buildings, supplied with all necessary conveniences; the fields of the various missions were in a fine state of cultivation, covered with grain, fruit, and cattle, and he could find no fault with the Christian education of the Indians, nor in their political or home management. They were well supplied with abundant provisions, and with the proper humble but neatly finished clothing. This praiseworthy system of conducting the missions has never changed. The edifices and riches of their temples are still preserved, but their wealth of flocks and fields has rapidly gone to ruin on account of the oft-repeated attacks of their Indian enemies. Nevertheless, those who are still assembled around these five missions, now reduced to four by the secularization of San Antonio Valero (the Alamo), suffer no want, and have become connected with Spanish families by marriage, and now only desire to check the hostilities of the Indians and continue the recruiting of converts from the colony of Nueva Santa, so that with their additional help they can more thoroughly cultivate their fields and obtain security for their flocks and herds, and thus restore the missions to their former opulence."

The above report was written in a very doleful mood, as the basis of a recommendation of a general abandonment of the various missions in Texas and a consolidation of the colonists, converts, and priests at the capital city of San Fernando (San Antonio), where some of the local missions would be continued, and others abandoned. This recommendation was not fully adopted by the Spanish Government, though some of the distant missions were abandoned. Accompanying the above report was the following tabulated statement of the various missions then existing in Texas:

TABLE OF THE MISSIONS.

Names of the Missions.	Date of Founding.	Distance from the Capital (San Antonio).	Tribes with which Founded.	No. of Souls.
San Antonio Valero, "The Alamo".....	1716	Capital.	Sanes, Payaes, & Vanos.	45
Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion.....	1716	1 league E.	Sanipaos, Tacanes, and others.	51
San Jose Aguayo.....	1720	2 leagues S.	Pampopas, Mesquites, and others.	114
San Juan Capistrana ...	1716	3 leagues S.	Pamaques, Quijanes, and others.	34
San Francisco de la Espada.....	1716	3½ leagues S.	Pecos, Marquitas, and others.	46
Espritu Santo.....	1720	40 leagues SE.	Quijanes, Carancahuaces, and Xaranes.	82
Nuestra Senora del Rosario.....	1754	38 leagues SE.	Quijanes and Carancahuaces.	33
Nuestra Senora del Refugio.....	1791	50 leagues SE.	Carancahuaces.	62
Total.....				467

From other sources we glean the following description of the various missions located in the immediate vicinity of San Antonio, and whose ruins are now visited by strangers who come to this city:

THE ALAMO.

The first of the missions in importance to visitors is the old Alamo, which is situated on the east side of the Alamo plaza, near the Menger Hotel and the Post Office. Hallowed as the site of the most memorable battle which has ever been fought on Texas soil, and being the altar on which William R. Travis, Davy Crockett, James Bowie, J. B. Bonham, and their heroic companions offered up their lives in the cause of liberty and popular government, it is the Mecca of Texas tourists, and is worthy of a more honorable fate than being converted into a grocery warehouse.

As a mission it was known as San Antonio de Valero, being named for St. Anthony of Padua and the Duke of Valero, one of the Viceroy's of Mexico. Some authorities state that this mission was originally founded in the *Cienega* of the Rio Grande in 1703, and was then moved to a place called San Ildephonso, and afterwards moved back to the banks of the Rio Grande, to be from thence transferred to San Antonio in 1716. They also state that it was first located here at San Pedro Springs, and from there moved to the Military Plaza, and finally located in its present situation. However that may be, we know that a slab in the front wall bears the date of 1757, though the corner-stone is said to have been laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 8th of May, 1744. This mission was secularized by royal decree prior to the year 1793.

Its name, Alamo, which signifies Cottonwood in Spanish, was probably given it by the troops quartered there who came from Fort Alamo de Parras, in the Province of Coahuila, to which province Texas was then attached, and who called the old mission Fort Alamo in honor of their former station. This name has since then been retained. Old church records bear out this statement, and contain memoranda of the baptism of soldiers who had been transferred to this city from Fort Alamo de Parras, also stating that the soldiers who had at first been stationed outside of and adjoining the Alamo, being much troubled by Indians, erected barracks within the enclosure of the mission.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALAMO.

The ancient city of San Antonio was first built in the vicinity of Main and Military plazas, but owing to the frequent attacks of the Indians, the settlement was extended into the bend of the river, along the present line of Commerce Street as far as the bridge, which was not built until some time after the fall of the Alamo. So that the Alamo, which is now in the heart of the city, was then some distance to the east of it. The main chapel, that which we now know as the Alamo proper, is seventy-five by sixty-two feet in size, the walls being of solid masonry, four feet thick, and twenty-two and a half feet in height. It fronts to the west, towards the ancient city, which was about a quarter of a mile distant. From the northwest corner a wall extended fifty feet to the convent building. The convent was a two story building, with a flat roof, one hundred and eighty-six feet in length, and eighteen feet in width. From the northeast corner of the chapel, a wall extended one hundred and eighty-six feet north, thence one hundred and two feet west, enclosing the convent yard. From the southeast corner of the chapel, a strongly built stockade extended seventy-five feet to a building called the prison. The prison was a one story building, one hundred and fifteen feet in length by seventeen feet in width, and joined a part of the east wall; and some low buildings used as barracks formed a part of the west wall. The Alamo plaza enclosed within these walls was one hundred and fifty-four yards in length by fifty-four in width. The different enclosures embraced between two and three acres, and afforded ample accommodations for a thousand men. The outer walls were two and a quarter feet wide, and eight feet high. Though as they were planned for a protection against the Indians, the fortress was destitute of salient and dominant points in case of a bombardment. A ditch used for irrigation passed immediately in the rear of the church, and another touched the northwest angle of the main square.

ITS ARMAMENT.

At the time of the memorable siege, which resulted in the heroic death of all of its brave defenders on the 6th of March, 1836, three heavy guns were planted upon the walls of the church—one pointed north towards the old mill, one pointed west towards the city, and one south towards the village of La Villeta, in the vicinity of the present location of the German-English school, where Santa Anna pitched his chief camp. Two guns protected the stockade between the church and prison, and an eighteen-pounder was planted at the southwest angle of the main square. A twelve pound carronade protected the centre of the west wall, and an eight-pounder protected the northwest angle. Two guns were also planted on the north wall of the plaza, making in all fourteen guns in position. Over the church building, the present Alamo, floated the flag of the Provisional Government of Texas, as it was called, but at that time the struggle of the Texans was for the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1824 and the securing of the granted rights to the colonists, and against the tyrannical policy of confiscation and annihilation as adopted by the usurper, Santa Anna. The Declaration of Independence of Texas was not passed until nearly a month later. The flag, therefore, consisted of the Mexican tri-color, with the numerals 1824 in the place of the eagle in the white stripe.

After the battle the Alamo was a ruin. The arched roof was destroyed and the walls were marked by the cannon balls and in some places serious breaches had been made in them. For fifteen years there were no repairs attempted, and then the old church building and the convent were rebuilt on the old walls so as to conform as nearly as possible to the original plan, except in the roof of the church building which received a pitched roof instead of the original arched roof and a second story made within the building. In its restored condition the church building, which is now known as the Alamo, has been used mainly as a warehouse, and the city of San Antonio has also added a one story addition on the south side which is used as the Third Ward Police Station. The property is owned by the Roman Catholic Church authorities. The convent building was leased on a long term of years by the late Honore Grenet, and converted into a large grocery and general store, the Alamo being used by the representatives of his estate as a storehouse.

THE FIRST MISSION.

From the fact that the Alamo is more regarded as being the scene of the celebrated sacrifice, which has won for it the name of the Thermopylae of America, and the records of spiritual conquests are overshadowed by recitals of the deeds of its martyr defenders, the mission of Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion la Purissima de Acuna, so named in honor of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and Juan de Acuna, Marquis of Casa Fuerta, Viceroy in 1722, but now commonly called Mission Concepcion, is designated as the First Mission.

This mission is situated on the left bank of the San Antonio River, about two miles below the city. As will be seen by reference to the table of the missions accompanying the report of the Count Revilla Gigedo, it was founded in 1716, but was moved to its present location in 1730. Local traditions state that the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid March 5, 1731, by Father Bergara and Captain Perez.

This mission is, as are the others, of an architectural style peculiarly their own. It might not be inaptly named Christianized Moorish. The front is a square, flanked on either side by a dome-covered belfry. The principal door is surmounted by a triangular façade, all of which are deserving of deep and careful study. The whole outside of the building is covered with a coat of cement or mastic, which was painted in various geometrical forms, somewhat after the fashion of tiles. One tower contained a room in which the sacred vestments and articles not in daily use were kept. The other was the baptistry, which also had an altar. The walls of this room are painted with various emblems, among which the cord of the Franciscans, a serpent, and the seven dolores, or sorrows, which pierced the heart of the Virgin Mother, are conspicuous. The entrance to the church is between the towers and through a vestibule. The auditorium is not large, but is lighted by a dome, less massive, but far more beautiful in its proportions than that of the Capitol at Washington. The building now bears the heavy marks of time,

neglect, and the desecration of vandal hands. The visitor should not fail to ascend to the roof, and view not only its singular construction, but a landscape of surpassing beauty. Beneath his eye are the broad leagues, where Christian Indians once industriously tilled their fields, where the brave missionaries of the church once raised the Cross and buried the tomahawk. These fields, now abandoned to wild growth, were once rich with crops of ripened grain. Their aqueducts and irrigating canals still remain, examples of patient industry and frugal toil. At a distance the blue hills rise heavenward in all their misty grandeur, while at his feet the river gurgles over its stony bed in a murmur of praise to the Author of all beauty. At all the missions there were large stone enclosures, like that described at the Alamo, in which thousands of Christian Indians could assemble for a solemn festival or find shelter from a sudden attack of hostile tribes. Attached to these missions were barracks for troops, which protected the country around and purchased their supplies from the surplus stores of the church. The ruins of these outworks may still be seen. A reference to the historical sketch in this book will inform the reader of the memorable battles fought near this mission.

THE SECOND MISSION.

Next, distant about four miles below the city and on the right bank of the San Antonio River, is the Mission San Jose de Aguayo, so named in honor of St. Joseph, and Aguayo, one of the Spanish governors of Texas, and commonly designated as the Second Mission. The table of the missions gives the date of its founding as 1720.

This is the most elegant and beautiful of all the Texas missions, but vandal hands have far exceeded the ravages of time in its defacement, so that now much of its former beauty is gone. The celebrated artist Huica was sent from Spain at the time of the founding of this mission, and spent several years in carving the various ornamentations of the building, its numerous statues, etc., few of which now remain. The ruin, however, will well repay a visit.

A visitor to the mission, in 1876, thus describes it as it then appeared:

"The principal doorway is a wonderful work of sculptural art. In height it is about thirty-five feet. Fronting the door, which is semicircular, there is a sculpture of foliage and scriptural emblems intermixed. On the right stands a statue of St. Joseph; and on the left of the Virgin Mother and infant Saviour. Above the keystone of the arch is the statue representing the Virgin in the posture which, in ecclesiastical art, indicates the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, the arms partly raised and extended, with palms of the hands turned outward. Above this is a large window, with ornamental surroundings of sacred emblems, flowers, and foliage. There are also three statues of friars, in the habit of their order. It is noteworthy that the female statues are less true to nature than those which represent the men and the children, of which there are several in the form of winged cherubs. The Madonna has the square jaw and hard features which are seldom found save in women whose lot has been full of danger, suffering, and hardship. The statue of St. Joseph and those of the friars are excellent. The good fathers would not sacrifice nature to art when they knew it, for in sculpturing the Sacred Heart, which is several times prominently repeated, they made no imaginary one, as is now universally done, but represented one as faithfully as if just dissected, with the seam that divides the ventricles clearly depicted, and the cut ends of the aorta showing. San Jose was perhaps four times the size of the others. Its baptistry window is almost equal to the main door in sculptural beauty. The ruins are very extensive, more than half the walls having fallen. A few Mexicans live near and care for the Chapel, which was a model of rude neatness. The nice, clever, and evidently pious Mexican matron who brought the key for our entrance, had hung the altar with gaudy patchwork quilts of her own manufacture. The most exquisite tapestry could not have told the story of her devout love more plainly. There were some old pictures which in the dim twilight of the setting sun could not be well seen. Every part of the ruined chapel was arranged with neatness and decency. The floor of the sacristy, and that of the baptistry, which we could not enter, had been paved with tiles of home manufacture. The clay was procured in the vicinity, and they are equal to any of European manufacture. This clay will one day be made the foundation of a valuable industry.

THE THIRD MISSION.

About six miles below the city, on the right or west bank of the San Antonio River, is the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, which was founded in 1716, but is now in ruins. The ruins, however, speak volumes for the skill of the architect who designed and the laborers who erected the edifice. In general style it differs from all the other missions. The holy Father stationed there is possessed of a rich fund of information regarding its early history, which he delights to tell to appreciative visitors.

THE FOURTH MISSION.

Continuing on the same course down the river, and at a distance of about nine miles below the city, is the Mission of San Francisco de la Espada, founded in 1716. It was first located on the banks of the Medina River, but in 1730 was moved to its present location on account of the frequent attacks of the Apaches. Portions of the walls and the sword shaped tower are still standing.

THE CATHEDRAL OF SAN FERNANDO.

This noble edifice was never a mission, but, we are informed, was built by subscription about the year 1732, on its present site between the Main and Military Plazas, and was used as a parish church. As will be seen by reference to the illustrations, the front of the old building has been replaced by a modern structure, which is used as the auditorium of the Cathedral, while a portion of the old building forms the sanctuary, and can be seen in all of its ancient beauty from the Military Plaza. The erection of the new portion was commenced in 1868, the laying of the corner stone of this portion being on the 27th of September of that year.

The interior of this Cathedral is very interesting to residents as well as visitors. The appointments are rich and complete, and although the towers and the external front is not completed, the interior is perfect. On the right and front of the sanctuary stands a life-size and beautifully carved statue of the Blessed Virgin. This statue is the gift of Major Joseph E. Dwyer, one of the most prominent and public spirited citizens of San Antonio, who, possessed of ample wealth, has not forgotten his Mother Church. On the left and front of the sanctuary stands a life-size and very expressive statue of St. Joseph, which is the gift of the late Honore Grenet, an adopted citizen from *la belle France*, who was himself adopted as a brother in the hearts of his fellow citizens, and whose many acts of charity cause his memory to be revered by all who knew him.

This old Cathedral, could it speak, would tell of very many important events which have occurred in and around it. It is to be regretted that so few records of them exist to-day. From the old tower, now torn down, was displayed the blood-red flag of the butcher Santa Anna during the memorable siege and sacrifice of the heroes of the Alamo. Other Spanish and Mexican generals at times displayed from the same tower the red and black flags and their own banners, but history proves that during all those troublous times, even with the tide of battle surging up to its very doors, the altars of the holy church were never profaned nor deserted by its priests.

In more modern times this Cathedral has been the scene of many interesting events, but the limits of this book necessitate only a passing notice of a very few of them. On the 27th of December, 1874, Right Rev. Anthony Dominic Pelicer was formally installed in this Cathedral as the first Bishop of San Antonio, and on the 17th of April, 1880, he was buried in the same Cathedral immediately to the front of the sanctuary. Both of these ceremonies were intensely solemn, and were made still more so by the large attendance of dignitaries and officers of the Catholic Church. Here, also, on the 19th of March, 1878, Right Rev. John C. Neraz, the present Bishop of San Antonio, then Pastor of the Cathedral, celebrated his silver jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a priest. Besides the then Bishop of San Antonio, there were present the Right Rev. Francisco de Paula Verea, former Bishop of Monterey, and present Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles, and twenty-three priests. On the 8th of May, 1881, the Right Rev. John C. Neraz was here consecrated the second Bishop of San Antonio, with the most imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

The present pastor of this Cathedral is Rev. Father Louis Genolin, a deep

scholar and very entertaining gentleman, to whom the author is indebted for much valuable information regarding this Cathedral, as well as the early history of the Catholic Church in San Francisco.

The hours of Sunday services during the winter months are: Low Mass, 7:30 A.M.; High Mass, 10 A.M.; Vespers, 3 P.M. During the summer months the hours of services are: Low Mass, 7 A.M.; High Mass, 10 A.M.; Vespers, 4 P.M. On solemn days the night Vespers are at 7 P.M.

There are a number of church societies attached to the Cathedral, and it is expected that others will be added soon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This beautiful church was erected some fifteen years ago, and is the church of the American Catholics of San Antonio. In architecture it is strikingly grand, while its interior decorations are artistic and beautiful. The congregation is very large and wealthy, and includes many of the most honored families of the city. Its location is central, and at the same time off of the travelled thoroughfares of the city, yet is near all of the street car lines and the principal business streets. Fronting on St. Mary's Street, with a foot bridge crossing the river at its front and side, with the Bishop's residence adjoining and the Catholic College in the rear, it is in a peculiarly religious neighborhood, yet with Houston Street to the north and Commerce Street to the south, it is conveniently handy for residents of any portion of the city.

The Pastor, Very Rev. Canon Thomas J. Johnson, is one of the most eminent scholars among the Catholic clergy of this city, all of whom are noted as being very learned men. Father Johnson is also very well versed in the ancient history of the Catholic Missions of Texas, and has for several years been engaged in the preparation of a valuable work upon this interesting subject.

His assistant, Rev. Father H. A. Milmo, is a young priest of rare attainments, and gives promise of becoming a shining light in the church.

The hours of services are: Low Mass, 7 A.M.; High Mass 10 A.M.; and Vespers at 5 P.M. in the summer, and at 4 P.M. in the winter.

There are a number of societies connected with this parish, all of which aid in parish work.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

This is the German Catholic Church of San Antonio, and is located on Alameda Street, the continuation of Commerce Street, and near Alamo Street, along which the San Pedro Park line of street cars passes. This is another of the notable churches of this city, and is located near the place where the bodies of the Texan heroes of the Alamo were burned in an immense funeral pyre immediately after the memorable sacrifice. The church building is constructed of stone, as are all the Catholic churches of this city, and is handsomely decorated within, and has a number of memorial gifts from pious parishoners.

Rev. Father Henry Pefferkorn, the pastor, is an eminent German scholar as well as a faithful Father to his flock. The regular Sunday services include Low Mass at 7 A.M. in summer and 7:30 A.M. in winter; High Mass at 10 A.M. and Vespers at 3:30 P.M.

There are a number of societies connected with the parish as well as an admirably conducted parish school.

ST. MICHAEL'S POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was consecrated with the full ceremonials of the Catholic Church on the 6th of January, 1868, and is situated on the southeast side of South Street, between Matagorda and Indianola Streets. The building is eighty by twenty-seven feet in size, and the services are in Polish, being a great convenience to our Polish citizens. The St. Albert's, St. Stephen's, and St. Vincent de Paul Societies are auxiliary to the church work. The spiritual director is Rev. Stanislaus Wojciechowski, and the hours of Sunday services are, in winter, High Mass at 9 A.M., and in summer, High Mass at 10 A.M., and Vespers at 3 P.M.

THE URSULINE CONVENT.

This is an educational, as well as a religious institution, and is mentioned again

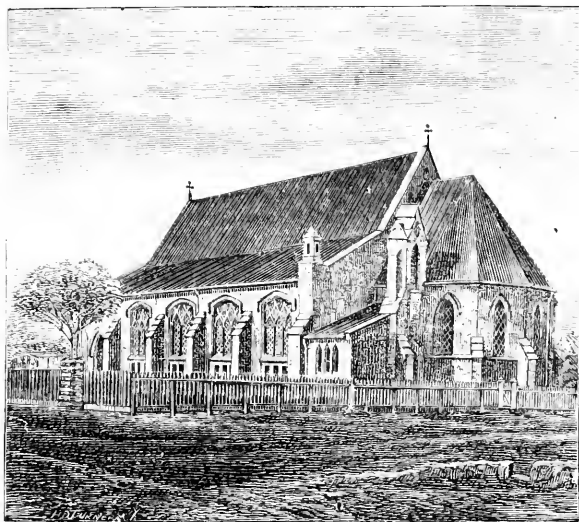
under the head of the educational institutions of the city. It is situated in a bend, and on the banks of the river, near Soledad Street, and directly on Convent and Augusta Streets. Rev. Father R. E. M. Buffard is the Pastor, and the Sunday services in the church are: Low Mass at 6:30 A.M., and Vespers at 4 P.M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A.M. To strangers this church possesses great interest, and the Reverend Father in charge will prove a very entertaining guide to visitors.

EPISCOPAL.

San Antonio being the residence of the Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, Bishop of Western Texas, the Episcopal Cathedral is also located there, and is known as the

CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARK.

St. Mark's Parish was organized by the Rev. Lucius H. Jones, in 1858, and the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid in December, 1859. After the work had progressed so that the walls were partially reared, the war between the two sections coming on put a stop to the work. The walls stood until they grew quite gray from the influences of the elements, and not until July, 1873, was work resumed to complete the edifice. Meantime, Mr. Jones had passed away, having died while a chaplain of the Confederate army in Louisiana. The work of building up and completing the parish church was undertaken by the Rev. W. R. Richardson, who



EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

became rector of the parish on the 1st of June, 1868. Mr. Richardson is now dean of the Cathedral, one of the most handsome church edifices in the South, and to his zeal and indefatigable earnestness is due the main credit of having accomplished what has been done. The building cost, as it now stands, embracing the elegant furniture, beautiful windows, and general fixtures, in round numbers, thirty thousand dollars.

The first service was held in St. Mark's on Easter Day, 1875, and was a grand event in the history of the church in this city, for its ministers and membership

had struggled hard and constantly to obtain a suitable building of their own to worship in. At the time of the first service the building was not fully furnished, and was burdened with a debt of eight thousand dollars. Six years after, on St. Mark's Day (April 25), A.D. 1881, the entire debt having been paid, the beautiful Cathedral was dedicated to the service of God with the full ceremonials of the Episcopal Church, there being a large attendance of distinguished prelates and divines of that belief.

The Cathedral of St. Mark is essentially a memorial offering to the Almighty. The building is artistic in design and complete in all its appointments, and much of its ornamentation is the handiwork of the Dean, the Rev. W. R. Richardson, while all the designs for the beautiful memorial windows attest his correct artistic taste. The church building is constructed of cream-colored limestone from local quarries, and is from plans by the elder Upjohn, a celebrated architect, late of New York, and is, in its general style, Gothic, modified to suit the exigencies of our almost tropical climate; the windows being in triplets, very low and broad, with mullions and floriated heads instead of the high, narrow-pointed style of the true Gothic. Under each of the windows proper there are louvre openings, reaching from the window-sills to the floor, and fitted with a sash hung upon pivots; the architectural effect being outwardly that of a deeply-recessed panelling beneath the windows, while the practical benefit is to give full play to the summer breezes, so necessary to comfort in this climate. The body of the church is divided into nave and aisles, while the apsidal chancel contains the choir and sanctuary. The organ chamber is on the north and the vestry-room on the south of the chancel. The roof is open-timbered and finished in polychrome. The dimensions are: extreme length, one hundred feet; width, fifty-six feet; height of walls, twenty feet; height to ridge, forty-eight feet, and to top of cross, fifty-four feet. The building has seating capacity for six hundred persons.

As we stated above, this Cathedral is essentially a memorial offering to the Almighty. The baptismal font is a memorial of little Charrie, the first born of Major and Mrs. H. B. Adams, and is the gift of the parents. The altar slab and re table, of Italian marble, is a memorial of Mrs. Barbara Reed, the mother of the late Erastus Reed, the donor. The polished brass altar desk is a memorial of Mrs. L. Richardson, the mother of the Dean of the Cathedral. It was paid for from the proceeds of the sale of the valuable flowers Mrs. Richardson had at the time of her death, and which she expressed a desire to have take the form of a contribution to the Cathedral. The massive walnut chancel rail, with its beautifully carved brackets, is the gift of General C. C. Augur, U. S. A. The solid walnut sedilia, on the north side of the chancel, is the gift of the Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, who was at one time in charge of St. Mark parish. The beautiful and rich toned organ is largely due to the liberal contributions of the U. S. army officers stationed in this department.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Each window in the Cathedral is a memorial gift, yet they are arranged with such perfect taste that harmony is preserved while admitting a wide range in subjects. There is not a cheap thing about the edifice, and especially are the windows rich in all their details. No description could give a perfect conception of the general effect of these works of art, for such they are, but the following brief notices will serve as a guide to visitors, and as such it is only intended.

THE JONES MEMORIAL.

The first of these windows in point of time of erection is located on the north side of the Cathedral, near the organ, and is in memory of the first Rector of the parish. Like all the windows, it is in the form of a triple tablet, pointed at the top, and surmounted by a trefoil arch. The central tablet represents a life size Roman soldier, with his arms discarded, and bearing a palm branch in his hand, which is explained by the words on either side of it: "I have fought the good fight," "I have kept the faith." Above all are tablets showing the arms of a Christian soldier, as enumerated by St. Paul. At the bottom are the words, "In memory of the Rev. Lucius Henry Jones, A.M., first Rector of this parish. Entered into

life October 10, A.D. 1863," the date of his death, while serving as chaplain during the late war. This beautiful and expressive window was the gift of the brother of the deceased Rector, Mr. Alonzo P. Jones, of Boston, Mass.

THE MAVERICK MEMORIAL.

Immediately opposite this window, on the south side of the Cathedral, is one of great beauty, and is designated as the offering of Mrs. M. A., Sam, and Sallie F. Maverick, for the miraculous escape of Sam Maverick Jr., when a tree fell upon and crushed the house in which he was. The central tablet represents a highly colored and life size figure of the Saviour holding a child by the hand. The right hand tablet bears the inscription, "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven," and the left hand tablet the words, "Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious name." Beautifully colored guardian angels are shown in large tablets above the central scrolls, while winged-heads are seen on either side of the top central tablet, which contains the triangle in a golden glory, and having in its centre the all-seeing eye of Providence. The bottom tablet, or rather across the bottom of the tablet, is the inscription, "Thursday, June 19, 1873, 4:30 P.M. Ad Gloriam Dei. By Mrs. M. A., Sam, and Sallie F. Maverick."

THE BELL MEMORIAL.

Continuing on the same side of the Cathedral, the next window is the memorial window presented by Miss Maggie Bell, in memory of her little niece. This is one of the most touching and expressive memorials in the Cathedral. The central tablet contains a group after Reichel, being an angel bearing a little child to Heaven, and surrounded by lesser spirits. The tablets on either side bear the inscriptions: "These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth," "For they are without fault before the throne of God." Above these are a series of smaller tablets containing a cross with a broken lily, a silver cord, and golden bowl broken, emblems of the death of a child; a white dove, with the word "Vivam" under it, an emblem of the continued life of the soul; a marble tomb with recumbent figure on it and morning glories; chrysalis and butterfly, with "Resurgam" below, emblematical that the child shall rise again. At the top centre is a beautiful golden jewel case, with a scroll bearing the words, "Jewels of the Lord," while on either side are scrolls bearing the words, "They shall be Mine, sayeth the Lord of hosts;" "Is it well with the child? It is well;" "To the glory of God and in memory of Baby Bell, aged two years and nine months." The border of this window is composed of white rosebuds and lilies of the valley.

THE KAMPMANN MEMORIAL.

The next window on the south side of the Cathedral is a thank offering by Mrs. Caroline Kampmann for her restoration to health after a severe and almost fatal illness. The central tablet contains a life-size representation of the Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, brilliantly colored and of exquisite workmanship. On either side are large tablets bearing texts from the Evening Chant: "Praise the Lord oh my soul, and forget not all His benefits;" "Who forgiveth all thy sin and healeth all thine infirmities." Above are smaller tablets bearing two five-pointed stars, the ancient symbol of health, the five perfect points representing the five members of the human body in perfect soundness. In the centre of one of these stars is the Greek word "Ichthus," which contains the titles and name of the Saviour, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour." In the centre of the other star is the Greek word "Ugeia," meaning health. The top centre tablet contains a beautiful painting representing the Lamb triumphant, with cross and banner, all on a white rock, from which gush forth four fountains, representing the Four Gospels. There are two smaller tablets on either side of the central tablet, one bearing the words: "Ho every one that thirsteth," "Come ye to the waters," and on either side of these tablets, one with the bread used in the communion service, and the words, "I am the Bread of Life," and the other the cup, and the words, "I am the True Vine." At the bottom of the window is the following inscription: "The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. To the glory of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and the name of the donor.

THE MINTER MEMORIAL.

The last window nearest the door on the south side of the Cathedral is the gift of Mrs. J. F. Minter, and is emblematical of the Holy Communion. The central tablet contains a rustic cross overrun with the vine, bearing five bunches of grapes, representing the five wounds of our Lord upon the cross. The tablet to the right contains the inscription: "The bread which we break." The tablet on the left contains the words: "The cup which we bless." Above, and on either side are tablets containing flowers, typical of remembrance and hope. The top center shields have, one a sheaf of wheat, and the other a bunch of grapes, while at the extreme top and centre are a silver cup and a gold plate with a beautiful wreath of flowers. Smaller tablets on either side at the extreme top contain the inscriptions: "I am the Bread of Life," "I am the True Vine." Below all is the inscription: "The communion of the body and blood of Christ. To the glory of the only wise God our Saviour," and the name of the donor.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL.

On the north side of the Cathedral, and next to the western entrance, is a window presented by the young ladies and young gentlemen of the parish. The central tablet contains a branch of oak and spray of lilies. The side tablets contain the texts: "Praise the Lord ye young men," "Praise him ye maidens." Above are shields bearing the sword and shield, emblematical of the good fight of faith, and the vase with the annunciation lily, emblematical of the Blessed Virgin. At the extreme top and centre is a shield with the cross and crown. The bordering is of oak leaves and acorns and lilies, in silver and gold arabesque.

THE YOUNG FAMILY MEMORIAL.

The next window, on the north side of the Cathedral towards the altar, is explained by a brass tablet beneath it, which reads: "To the glory of God, and in memory of the rescue of Hugh Hampton Young from drowning, by his mother, Nov. 10th, A. D., 1874. Erected by his grandfather and parents, Hugh F., W. H., and Francis Kemper Young." The central tablet of the window contains a half life-size figure of the Virgin Mary and the infant Saviour, to whom the child, John the Baptist is presenting a reed cross bearing a scroll with the words, "Ecce Agnus Dei."—Behold the Lamb of God; while in his left hand he holds a sea shell, emblematic of baptism. The tablet on the right bears the figures of St. Timothy learning the Scriptures from his mother and grandmother, while the tablet on the left is a beautiful representation of the finding of Moses in the bullrushes by Pharaoh's daughter. Above are tablets representing the table of the law surrounded by clouds and lightning, representing the law of wrath, while on the opposite side is a tablet showing the open gospel surmounted by a golden glory, representing the law of love. Between these are two tablets bearing interlaced triangles with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, across the first being the Greek word Arche, and across the second the Greek word Telos. The top central tablet bears a golden crown in a glory, while from the crown protrude the cross, crook, and key, the whole being surrounded by a golded circle bearing the words: "Lux, Dux, Rex, Lex," signifying Light, Leader, King, Law. The general idea of the design is to show the unity of the church with the old and the new dispensations.

THE CHURCH MEMORIAL.

The remaining window on the north side of the Cathedral, not previously described, is the result of general contributions of all the communicants, and is emblematical of hope. The central tablet has a hand holding the cross of faith in a golden glory, while above are tablets containing an anchor and a dove. The text given at the bottom of all explains the design: "That through patience and the comfort of the Scriptures we might have hope."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEMORIAL.

At the rear of the Cathedral, quite elevated, is a large triple window, the gift of the children of the Sunday-school of the parish. The centre window shows a pelican feeding her young with her own blood, emblematic that Christ shed His

blood for children, and in the top a baptismal font. The other windows bear, one the palm, emblematic of praise, and the other lilies of the valley in a wreath, emblematic of innocence, and a large scroll running through all three of the windows bears the word "Hosannah" three times repeated. Below and across the windows are the words: "To the glory of the holy child Jesus, and the children in the Temple crying Hosannah to the son of David. By the children of the Sunday-school."

THE ST. MATTHEW WINDOW.

In the chancel, which is beautifully decorated with wreaths and flowers and potted plants, are five beautiful windows, four of which represent the four Evangelists. The first of these on the left bears the winged man, emblematic of St. Matthew, above which are the letters, I. H. S. This a memorial of Lewis A. Maverick, by his mother.

THE ST. MARK WINDOW.

The next window is emblematic of St. Mark, and bears his emblem of the winged lion, above which is the crown of thorns, within which are the letters, I. N. R. I. This is the gift of Major J. F. Minter, in memory of his father and mother.

THE ST. LUKE WINDOW.

On the right of the center window is one to St. Luke, and bears his emblem, the winged calf, at the top of which is the double crown of royalty and high-priesthood. This window was not a special gift.

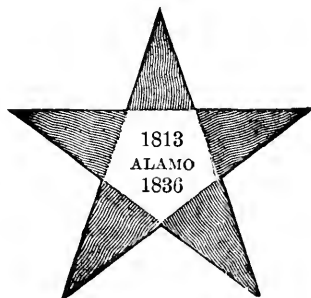
THE ST. JOHN WINDOW.

On the right of the last window is one given by Mrs. Bradley, in memory of her husband and children, and contains the eagle, the emblem of St. John, above which is a combination of the Greek Alpha and Omega.

THE MACLIN MEMORIAL.

The central window in the chancel, and immediately above the altar, is the gift of Miss Annie Sweet, in memory of Mrs. A. J. Maclin and her sons, Robert, Thomas, and John. The central medallion shows the Lamb triumphant, bearing the cross and banner, the emblem of love, and the whole is bordered with grapes and wheat.

The windows on the right of the chancel are typical of the humanity of Christ while those on the left typify His divinity.



An exceedingly interesting historical feature about St. Mark's is its bell, which hangs in a small bell-gable over the vestry door, and was cast from a cannon found buried near the outer wall of the Alamo, in what is now the grounds of the old

Maverick homestead on the corner of Houston Street and Avenue D, and fronting the Alamo Plaza. This gun was of nearly pure copper, and was presented to the church by Colonel Samuel A. Maverick to be cast into a bell, and was sent to Messrs. Meneely & Co. of Troy, N. Y., and cast by them in 1874. The bell weighs five hundred and twenty-six pounds, and bears the following inscriptions, viz., a Texas star with the word **Alamo** in the center, and above it the date 1813 (the time of the Magee Expedition, when the gun is supposed to have been dismantled and buried), and below it 1836, to commemorate the massacre at the Alamo, near whose walls it was found.

Under this are the words: "Presented by Colonel Samuel A. Maverick," and on the opposite side of the bell, these lines: "'Ye must be born again,' the Master said, and spake of man's new birth by water and the spirit. I too have been born again from works of death to words of life through Christ's eternal merit."

The musical services of the Cathedral are led by a snippled choir of twenty-five choristers, regularly organized into a choral society called "The Choristers of St. Mark," who by their punctuality and zeal have contributed greatly to the interest and attractiveness of the services. A Chorister Library Association has been organized by them for mutual improvement, by which it is hoped to supplant the trashy "Boys Weeklies" and dime novels by works and papers of a healthier tone, and thereby to cultivate a higher taste in literature.

Among the devices for parish work is the "Ladies' Parish Aid Society," organized in 1874, and which has been most efficient and faithful. They have raised in various ways since their organization upwards of seven thousand dollars for church work, and while organized, more especially to aid in building the church and in paying the debt upon the church, they have not been unmindful of the poor.

An efficient and zealous Altar Society is also one of the valuable agencies of church work. Their especial sphere of labor is in the beautifying of the sanctuary and the preparation and care of the vestments of the choir and the hangings for the altar and other church furniture; they also in their ministrings forget not the poor.

The Sunday-school is very large and thriving. Its work has been largely conducive to the present prosperity of the parish, and a memorial window in the Cathedral attests the love of the little ones for the house of God.

We append a few statistics of parish growth taken from an address delivered by Dean Richardson, on Trinity Sunday, June 4, 1882, that being the fourteenth anniversary of his rectorship of the parish.

Number of families belonging to the parish on his accession to the rectorship in 1868.....	75
Present number	215
Number of communicants in 1868.....	90
Present number.....	305

This is an increase of about two hundred and fifty at present, or twice the rate of increase of the city's population from 11,000 in 1868, to 25,000 in 1882, about one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

Baptisms	396
Confirmations	236
Marriages.....	93
Burials.....	110

The total contributions for all church purposes are about \$70,000.00, and the value of the church property, including the mission chapels of St. Luke and St. John and the St. Mary's Hall, Diocesan School, is \$50,000.00.

Bishop Elliott is a very enthusiastic worker, and has secured other property in various portions of the city, on which other churches will be erected in the near future.

The regular services at the Cathedral are: Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. in summer, and 7 P.M. in winter. Special services on all holy days at stated hours, and also on Fridays at 6 P.M. in summer, and 5 P.M. in winter. Sunday-school, 9:30 A.M.

The Diocesan school is mentioned under the head of the educational institutions of this city.

EPISCOPAL CHAPELS.

It is the purpose of the Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, D.D., Bishop of the Missionary District of Western Texas, to extend the Episcopal work in the city of San Antonio. One of the means adopted to accomplish this most desirable object is the establishment of Mission Chapels in different portions of the city remote from the Cathedral. At these chapels the children of the neighborhood are gathered into Sunday-schools and carefully instructed, and the services of the church are regularly held for the benefit of the people. At present, there are only two chapels—St. Luke's and St. John's; but the Bishop has ground in other parts of the city upon which he will erect suitable buildings, as they may be required.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL (corner Leona and Zavala streets) is a very neat and comfortable place of worship, with the sittings free.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL is situated on Austin Street, near the Sunset Depot. The congregation and Sunday-school which assemble at this point now occupy a rented house, which furnishes ample accommodations. The permanent chapel building will soon be erected. The above chapels are specially presided over by Rev. William Cabanass, an earnest and energetic divine, who is very enthusiastic in his work.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO.

In the year 1842, Rev. John McCullough, a Presbyterian minister, visited San Antonio. He found it a miserable and dilapidated looking place, affording ocular demonstration of desolating war and ruinous raids. Nearly one half of the houses around the Plaza were roofless, or leaky, or empty—many of them used as stables to protect horses from the Indians. He preached here, but did not remain. In the spring of 1845 he again visited the city. He found four or five American families, and a half dozen young men. In June, 1846, he organized a Presbyterian church, the first Protestant church ever organized in San Antonio. Mr. McCullough was now acting in the employ of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The organization was small, only five or six members constituting it. Mr. Charles D. Sayer was elected the first Ruling Elder. A Sabbath School was started in connection with the church. Mr. McCullough, in addition to his work of serving the church, taught a school of white and Mexican children.

In 1846 Mr. McCullough purchased a lot on Commerce Street, next to the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. John James, and in the summer of 1847 an adobe house was erected for a church. The house was enclosed with roof, doors, floor, windows, and plain seats—the whole costing \$1,200. This adobe house was the first, and, for a number of years, the only Protestant place of worship in the city. The organization thus described ceased to exist in 1849, owing to the death and removal of most of its members.

In 1851, and on the 19th of October, Rev. Daniel Baker, D.D., so well known throughout the southwest as the great Evangelist, reorganized the first Presbyterian Church of San Antonio. The following members were enrolled:

Samuel Newton,	Mrs. John Vance,
John C. Atwater,	Mrs. Ann Walker,
Frank McC. Newton,	Miss Lucy Jane Newton.

Mr. Samuel Newton, and Mr. John C. Atwater were elected and installed ruling elders. Soon after this organization Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, occupied the pulpit, and preached for this church for eighteen months. In 1853, Rev. J. P. Hendricks, of Kentucky, supplied the church with a sermon once or twice a month.

After Mr. Hendricks left, Rev. T. H. Leekey, of the Presbytery of New Orleans, supplied the pulpit for about six months.

In November, 1855, Rev. R. F. Bunting, D.D., who was then preaching in La Grange, Texas, was invited to become pastor of this church. He accepted the invitation and remained with the church until the spring of 1861, when the war broke out, and Dr. Bunting entered the Confederate Army as chaplain of the Texas Rangers. Dr. Bunting did a great work for the church. After raising some \$8,000

in San Antonio, he visited other States in 1860, and raised \$6,000 more for the erection of the present handsome stone church on the corner of Flores and Houston Streets. The corner stone of this edifice was laid in February, 1860.

The San Antonio *Herald* of March 2, 1860, says: "A large assemblage of our citizens gathered upon the ground at the corner of Flores and Houston Streets, on the evening of February 29, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the First Presbyterian Church of San Antonio.

The Pastor, Rev. R. F. Bunting, read Psalm xlviii., and 2d Chronicles, ii., 1-13.

The Pastor then spoke briefly of the occasion and its importance to the city.

Rev. Je-sie Boring, D.D., of the Methodist Church, led in prayer.

The corner stone was then put in place and the following deposits placed in it: Holy Bible, Confession of Faith, Hymn Book, copies of city papers, daily and weekly *Herald*, brief report of history of Presbyterian Church in San Antonio, roll of church members, names of subscribers of church building, making a total of \$15,000; a draught of Old Church on Commerce Street.

After this the stone was struck three times by the Pastor, and, in the name of the Holy Trinity, was laid.

Rev. L. H. Jones, of the Episcopal Church, then pronounced the Apostolic Benediction. The church thus begun was not finished until November 30, 1879, when it was dedicated, just twenty years after the corner stone was laid. After the war, in August, 1866, Rev. J. F. Martin, of Missouri, became the pastor, and remained with the church until 1871, when Rev. J. H. Tively was called as pastor, and remained for only a few months. In June, 1872, Rev. J. W. Neil, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, became the pastor, and has ever since served the church. There are now two hundred communicants on the roll. The church has six elders, to wit: F. McC. Newton, J. D. Goddis, J. D. Stevenson, A. Wood, H. H. Means, and H. K. Northway. The following are deacons: J. W. Glass, P. H. Ward, Tom Wren, W. B. Hamilton, and J. B. Moffett.

There is a flourishing Sabbath-school of two hundred pupils and twenty-five teachers, superintended by J. D. Stevenson. The large church is filled every Sabbath with a most intelligent congregation. Its influence is second to no Protestant congregation in the city. Soon they hope to begin a mission work in the Second or Fourth Ward, which it is expected will speedily result in another church.

The regular Sunday services are as follows: At 11 A.M. and 8 P.M., with Sunday school at 9:30 A.M. A prayer meeting is held every Wednesday at 8 P.M.

The Pastor, Rev. J. W. Neil, is noted as being one of the most earnest workers of the Protestant clergy in this city, as well as being one of the most effective orators and close reasoners in Western Texas. As a ripe scholar and liberal Christian, in the true meaning of the term, he is second to none.

[NOTE.—As this book is going to press, an effort is being made to organize a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in San Antonio, and the effort will undoubtedly be crowned with success.]

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The first Methodist sermon preached in San Antonio, so far as is known, was delivered by a preacher of this church, who came to the city in 1844 in company with a minister of the Presbyterian Church. (This preacher—Rev. J. W. De Vilbiss—still lives near the city.) In 1846 a missionary was appointed to the field, and from that time to this the authorities of the church have, according to the custom of the church, annually sent a preacher to the church. During this time the church has met with varied success—now flourishing, and now seemingly a failure. At present the church is in an excellent condition every way. The Sunday-school is well attended; members are constantly being received both by letter and in profession of faith. The attendance on church worship is large, one remarkable fact being the unusually large attendance of young men, and of persons formerly not in the habit of visiting any church. During the last two years the membership has increased from eighty to nearly two hundred.

The present church building was built in 1852; and, while it is perfectly safe, is becoming very dilapidated. A lot has been secured in a beautiful locality—on the southwest corner of Travis and Navarro Streets—and enough has been raised to begin a new church; the work will be started in a month or two. It will be a

large, comfortable structure, and, with Mr. Dobson as architect, we feel assured it will be both neat and beautiful. The present Pastor is the Rev. W. J. Young, a preacher of great power and marked ability. The Sunday-school Superintendent is Dr. J. E. Breeding.

The hours of Sunday services conform with those of other Protestant churches in the city, being at 11 A.M. and at 8 P.M., with Sunday-school at 9:30 A.M. A Prayer Meeting is held each Wednesday at 8 P.M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized February 19, 1882 by Rev. Wm. Howell Buchanan, under the care of the Presbytery of Austin, and in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. It is a child of the old National Presbyterian General Assembly, which has under its care churches in every State and Territory in the United States of America, except two, *viz* : Alabama and Mississippi. Madison Square Church is located on the corner



MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

of Camden Street and Lexington Avenue, and fronts on Madison Square, in the Second Ward. It is a handsome Gothic structure, built of rubble stone. It is tastefully finished and furnished, with frescoed walls and ceiling, and stained glass windows. It is easy of access by the Alamo and San Pedro Springs Street Car Line, two blocks northeast from the Camden Street switch. Its regular services are as follows: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A.M. and 8 o'clock P.M. Sabbath-school at 10 o'clock every Sabbath morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

At this date (1882), the following are its officers: Rev. Wm. Howell Buchanan, Pastor; Captain J. B. Irvine and George W. Konkle, Ruling Elders.

George W. Breckenridge, Geo. W. Konkle, H. H. McClean, J. B. Irvine, and Major D. N. Bash, Trustees.

They extend a standing invitation to citizens and strangers to attend its services.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Represents the Methodism first organized in this country, which knows no "North" or "South," or any form of sectionalism; which has proven true to the Union and the whole human race, and which spreads over the whole country. It stands on a beautiful site, at the corner of Avenue C and Pecan Street. The edifice is of stone, of pleasing and unique design, containing a beautiful audience room, and a chapel, with a gallery over it. It is neatly frescoed, finely finished, and has elegant stained-glass windows. It seats five hundred people, and is, doubtless, the most cheerful and convenient church establishment in our city, as well as the most eligibly located. Street-cars pass its doors, making it accessible from every part of the city.

Its existence is due to the efforts of the Rev. M. A. Daugherty, its first pastor, seconded by a few leading men of the city, who felt that such an enterprise was needed. The results have justified their opinion, although many thought it unwise, and some opposed openly. It has awakened much activity in the other churches, called together a good congregation, and created a new religious agency in our city without damaging any other. It has done not a little to cultivate fraternal and banish sectional prejudice. It is an ornament to our city, and constantly attracts to our midst a desirable class of people, and those who were instrumental in accomplishing it deserve and have the respect and gratitude of all good citizens.

Its cost was only a little more than ten thousand dollars, much less than it could be built for now.

The regular Sunday services are at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M., with Sunday-school at 3:30 P.M. A new pastor has been installed over this church since this book has been in preparation.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

Besides those already mentioned there are:

The German M. E. Church; Rev. Henry Dietz, Pastor; a very flourishing church organization.

The Mexican M. E. Church, South; located on the corner of West Commerce and San Saba Streets; Rev. C. A. Rodriguez, Pastor. This church does a good work among our Spanish speaking citizens.

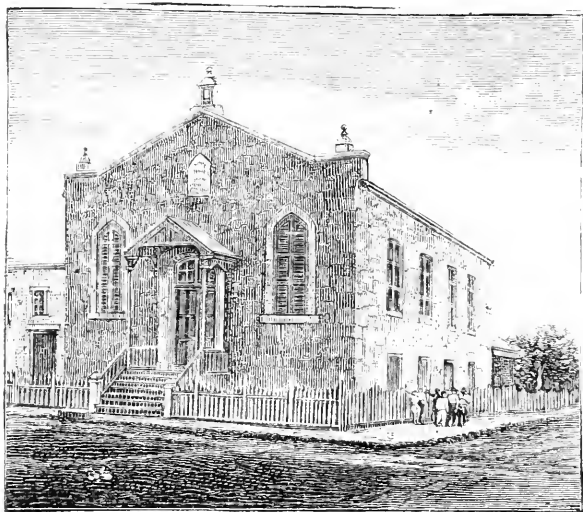
Tenth Street M. E. Church, South; located on Tenth Street between Austin Street and Avenue D. This is now practically a mission chapel.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Situated on corner of Travis and Jefferson Streets, southeast corner of Travis Park, opposite Synagogue Beth El, and near the two horse car lines. The parsonage adjoins the church property, and is known as No. 16 Jefferson Street. The location selected is peculiarly appropriate, being light and airy, and at the same time central, and fronting on the large square occupied by Travis Park, which also has been selected by the Episcopalians for their beautiful Cathedral, the Southern Methodists for their new church edifice, and the Jews for their Synagogue.

The exact time of the organization of the Baptist Church in San Antonio is not known. The nearest correct data we have been able to obtain is that somewhere about 1859 or 1860, the Rev. John Thurman rented a room on Soledad Street and for a year or more conducted divine services. Whether this church was organized here before the room was rented or whether its organization was the outgrowth of these services is not certainly known. Because of family afflictions and other ills a pioneer of such a faith was liable to meet with in this city in those days, the Rev. Mr. Thurman abandoned the work and took his departure. Those who had been members of the congregation, becoming discouraged, were soon scattered as sheep having no shepherd. No record of what the church accomplished under its first

pastor was made, or if it was made, it is not now available. As far as we have been able to pick up bits of its history after Rev. Mr. Thurman retired, we learn that some of its members joined Pedobaptist denominations, and a few continued steadfast in the old faith. Nothing more was done in the way of reorganization until 1803 or 1869, when the Rev. J. W. D. Creath, after consultation with some of the principal members of the Baptist State Convention, visited this city and went to work bravely and untiringly to secure lots for the location of a church building and parsonage. Possessing himself nerve, push, tenderness of heart, and unflinching faith in his mission, and having at his back the support of the Baptist State Convention and the San Antonio Association, he rested not in his zeal here and all over Texas and in many of the old States, and his success soon presented itself in the shape of a substantial stone parsonage, which was completed in 1872. This same year the corner stone of the present commodious and solid stone structure on the corner of Travis and Jefferson Streets was laid. Work on the church building progressed



BAPTIST CHURCH.

slowly, as money was scarce, and the building was not completed until 1878. In 1873, Dr. J. Beall, a member of this faith, came to San Antonio, and finding no place to worship after his desire, divided his time between his practice and looking after the affairs of the church membership, holding, as opportunities offered, praise and prayer meetings in private families, and in this succeeded in holding the little band of the faithful until 1877. In this year the Executive Board of the Texas Baptist State Convention resolved to send to the church in San Antonio the proper man for unwavering and courageous work. The choice, without a dissenting voice, was laid upon the Rev. W. H. Dodson, D.D., the present earnest and untiring pastor of this church. The outlook for him on his arrival was not the brightest nor the most hopeful; the church building was in an unfinished condition and with a debt of five thousand dollars hanging over it and with no funds in the treasury. Gloomy and uninviting as the field was, Rev. Dr. Dodson was neither dismayed or sorrowful. His watchword was, "By the help of God these things must change," and they did.

The first service conducted by Rev. Dr. Dodson was held in the basement of the present building, on the first Sabbath in March, 1877, sixteen persons being in attendance, eight of whom comprised the church membership. The amount of labor on the part of pastor and people between this service and the year 1879, when the church declared itself self-sustaining, is enormous. Truly, it was a handful of workers, but they knew no such word as fail. Especial mention should be made of Rev. Dr. Dodson's consecration to the work in these uncertain days. His labors have been arduous, but they have been crowned with abundant success. Besides stimulating the liberality of the church members and the friends of the church in San Antonio, his appeals were sent all over Texas. Not content with this, he visited the great business centres of the old States, and laid before some of their rich and generous men his mission, and returned to this city with ample returns for his work. Since this church declared itself self-sustaining its membership has increased, its influence is aggressive and progressive, and its spirituality is productive of brotherly love, watchfulness, and peace. To-day its membership is one hundred and sixty-five, and its congregations are intelligent and growing. The Sabbath-school is also robust and moving forward, Mr. E. C. Everett being the superintendent. The church building and parsonage, together with the lots on which they stand, are worth from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand dollars, with an insurance of ten thousand dollars. The present happy condition of affairs at the church includes besides those above mentioned, a fair balance in the treasury and no debts, a harmonious membership, and a faithful and energetic band of workers. The church has also purchased land and built a mission church, which it aids in its work. Certainly Rev. Dr. Dodson has abundant cause to thank Almighty God for the grand results of his pastorate.

The hours of religious exercises are, for Sundays: Sunday-school at 9:30 A.M.; Preaching, 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Mondays: Young men's Prayer Meetings at 8 P.M. Wednesdays: Prayer Meeting at 8 P.M.

Attached to this church is the Women's Missionary Society, which does a general missionary work, both home and foreign. This society meets Tuesdays at 5 P.M., and is steadily increasing in membership, and is a power for good.

THE BAPTIST MISSION CHAPEL.

This is one of the praiseworthy results of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Dodson. It was through his efforts that a lot was purchased on the corner of West Third and North Third Streets, in a locality rich in material for mission work, and a pretty little frame chapel erected, and the Rev. Jacob De Korman placed in charge. The services are conducted at times in Spanish, and at times in German, in order to meet the wants of those who attend them. A good work is being done, and its prosperity is assured.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This is one of the artistic little rock churches of San Antonio, and is situated on Nueva Street, near the double iron bridge over the river, and between Presa and Alamo Streets, being handy to the San Pedro Park line of street cars, and centrally located. The Rev. J. A. Wieder is the Pastor, and the regular Sunday services are at 10 A.M. and 8 P.M., with Sunday-school at 9 A.M.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

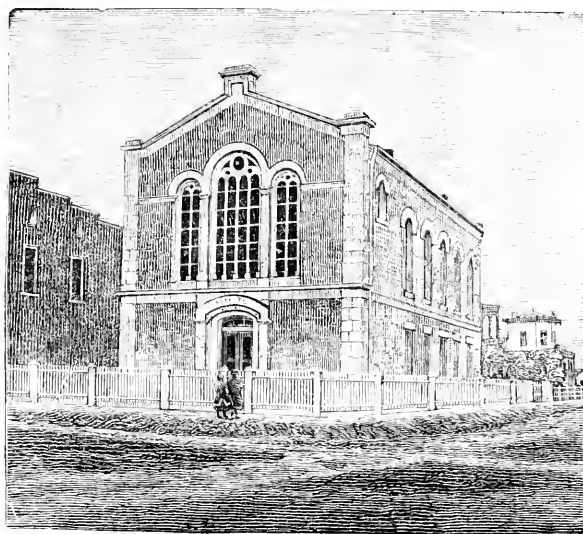
Originated A.D. 1880, in the state of Pennsylvania. Its founder, under God, was *Rev. Jacob Albright*. Its work extends through the Northern, Eastern, and Western States in the Union to the Pacific coast, through Ontario in Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and into Japan. Recently it commenced work in Texas by stationing a missionary at San Antonio and one at Galveston. It has twenty-two conferences which hold annual sessions. A General Conference for the entire church is held every four years. Statistics of 1881 show 113,812 members, 1,912 travelling and 611 local preachers. The Bishops are: Rev. J. J. Esler, of Chicago, Illinois; R. Dubs, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Rev. Thomas Bowman, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. At Cleveland, Ohio, it has a very flourishing publishing house. *Der Christliche Botschafter*, the oldest, largest, and widest circulated German religious newspaper in America, is the German Weekly; and *The Evangelical Mes-*

senger, the English weekly organ of the church. Besides it publishes two monthlies, viz., *Das Evangelische Magazine*, and *The Living Epistle*, the former in the German, the latter in the English language, also German and English *Sunday-school Literature*. In Germany it has another publishing establishment where a number of periodicals, etc., are issued. It has five institutions of learning: the North Western College at Naperville, Illinois; the Union Biblical Institute at the same place; the Union Seminary at Berlin, Pennsylvania; the Lebanon Valley Seminary at Reading, Pennsylvania, and a Theological Seminary in Germany. At Flat Rock, Ohio, it has an Orphan Asylum, where parentless children are educated and tenderly cared for. As a church the Evangelical Association claims to be, and is what its name indicates, viz., *Evangelical* according to the Bible standard, both in doctrine and in practice, and strives to possess not merely the *form* of godliness, but also its *power* and *substance*. It is also well organized and governed, is noted for aggressiveness in work, and expends annually large sums of money in missionary effort and numerous benevolent purposes.

The San Antonio Missionary Station was established in May, 1880, by the Rev. D. Kreh. Pastor's residence, No. 325 Lavacca Street. The present church is located on Tenth Street, in the third ward, near the Immigrants' Home and the Avenue C horse car stables. The Avenue C horse car line passes by the church. Sunday services are: Sunday-school at two P.M. Preaching at three P.M.

THE SYNAGOGUE BETH EL

Is a commodious and well arranged stone structure, two stories in height, the lower floor being used for school purposes, and the second floor being the Synagogue proper, having ample accommodations for a large congregation, with music loft con-



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

taining a very fine pipe organ. Every appointment about the building is complete, and it is one of the best arranged houses of worship in this city. The location is especially favorable, being on the corner of Travis and Jefferson Streets, fronting Travis Park, and near both street car lines. Fronting on the same square is the

Episcopal Cathedral, the Baptist Church, and the site of the new Methodist Church. The congregation of the Synagogue numbers seventy-five members, and their property is worth about eighteen thousand dollars. The services are conducted mainly in English, and the mode of service is what is known as the reformed mode, being liberal and progressive in its tendencies. The choir is pronounced by musical critics to be the best in San Antonio, which is high praise for a city like this, where so much musical talent is found. The Sabbath-school is large and very prosperous, and connected with the congregation are several benevolent societies. The regular hours of services are: in the winter, on Fridays, at 7:30 P.M. and Saturdays at 10 A.M. In summer the hours are: Fridays, at 8 P.M., and Saturdays at 9 A.M. The Rev. Dr. Isidore Lewinthal is the Rabbi, and has been over this congregation for three years.

THE JEWS IN SAN ANTONIO.

The date of the arrival of the first Jews in San Antonio is not known, but it must have been within a few years after the fall of the Alamo, when the city was regularly opened to immigrants from all nations. Up to the close of the late war their only organization, that we can learn of, was a benevolent society, but in 1873 the present Congregation of Beth El was organized, and the next year the present Synagogue was begun, and was completed and dedicated in the following year.

The Jews in San Antonio form the backbone of our commercial people. They are foremost among the most progressive and public spirited citizens, and to their foresight, public spirit, and business energy, San Antonio is largely indebted for its commercial prominence.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Our colored citizens attend all of the churches already mentioned, but they also



A. M. E. CHURCH.

have distinctive church organizations and good houses of worship, to which the white citizens are almost continually invited to contribute funds. Among the principal of these are:

St. Paul's M. E. Church, located on South Centre Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

African M. E. Church, located on the corner of Zavalla and North Concho Streets.

Macedonia Baptist Church, located on Live Oak Street, between Starr and Dawson Streets.

Mount Zion Baptist Church, on the west side of Santos Street, between Labor and Chestnut Streets.

The attendance of these churches is large, and the proceedings are frequently animated.

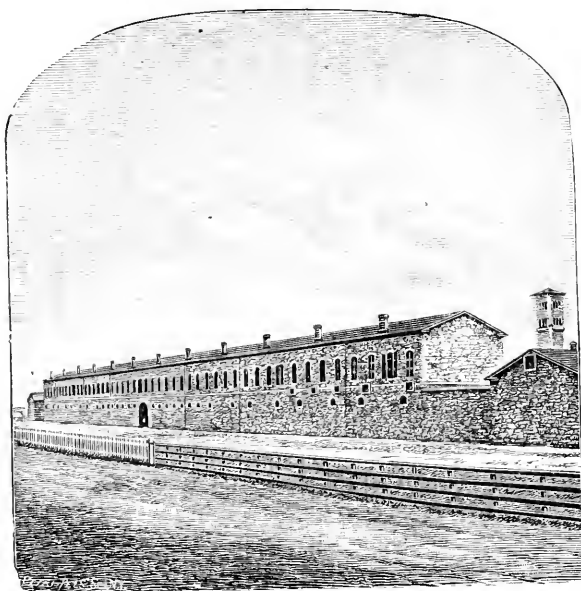
CHAPTER III.

MILITARY.

FROM the coming of the early Spanish settlers who closely followed the Franciscan Fathers, San Antonio has continued to be regarded a military strategic point of the first importance. Indeed, tradition, substantiated by the finding of many arrow heads and savage implements in and about the city, informs us that the savage predecessors of the white men regarded its possession as the special prize of their valor. The historical sketch which precedes this article shows how closely and persistently it was contested for up to the time of Texas being admitted into the Union, and it only remains now to show the importance the U. S. Government places on it as a military point to-day.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

At the close of the Mexican war, San Antonio became the Military Headquarters of the Department of Texas, which position it held until the passage of the

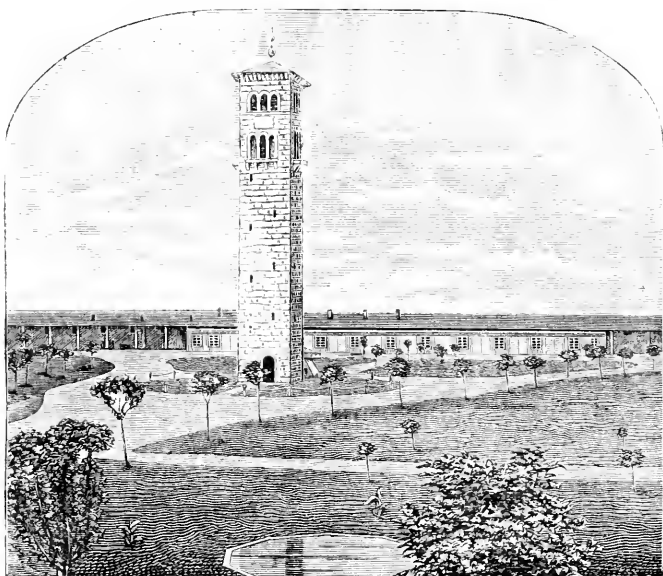


MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.—EXTERIOR.

ordinance of secession. Soon after the fall of the Southern Confederacy the Military Headquarters of this Department was again established here, and still remains so located. The U. S. Government owns large reservations in the city, on which are erected the various buildings needed for the accommodation of the officers and soldiers, and it is now proposed to add to the number of these buildings so as to accommodate a larger number of troops.

The permanent location of the military headquarters in this city was the favored project of a number of the leading citizens for several years before it was an accomplished fact. The Arsenal tract, on South Flores Street, was accepted by the government before the late war, but that was deemed unsuitable for the military headquarters and the department quartermaster's depot. The petitions and correspondence on this subject between citizens and military and civil officials and the heads of departments at Washington would fill volumes; but the delays were long and vexatious. Some six or more donations of land were made before the present site was accepted by the general government, and even then there were vexatious delays before the title was pronounced satisfactory and the land accepted. So that it was not until 1876 that work was begun on what was then known as the U. S. Quartermaster's Depot.

The site selected is a fine tract of land, situated on the line of hills northeast from the old city, and distant from the Main Plaza about two and a half miles. The tract includes ninety-two and seventy-eighth hundredth acres near the southern



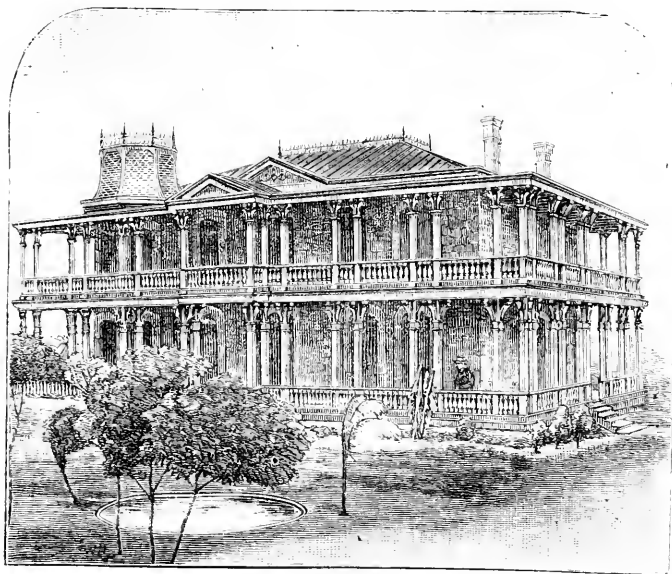
MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.—INTERIOR.

boundary of which are the present Quartermaster's and Headquarters buildings. The elevation of the tract at this point is about one hundred and three feet above the San Antonio River at its nearest point, and about a hundred and fifty feet above the Main Plaza, which is the centre of the town tract or city proper. While sufficiently removed from the business centre, yet it is also closely connected with every portion of the city by the street car line and by telephone; a branch from the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad is built from the main line of the road to the Quartermaster's Depot, enabling all government freight to be loaded and unloaded directly at the headquarters. This location is also high and very healthy, with a good breeze blowing during the entire year. The tract was donated by the City of San Antonio, and the State of Texas has specially relinquished all rights over it to the general government.

The Quartermaster's Depot and Headquarters buildings cover four sides of a square of six hundred and twenty-four feet, outside measurement, and are constructed of grey limestone from the quarries near the head of the San Antonio River. The walls are very thick, with rock foundations, and the whole work is of the most massive character. The south front is two stories in height, the second story being devoted to the offices of the department officers and their clerks. There are twenty-four office rooms, generally twenty by twenty feet in the clear, high between joints, and well ventilated. These open on a verandah and arcade on the north, ten feet wide, and extending the entire length of the south front.

There are three entrances to the enclosure, the main entrance being an archway in the centre of the south front, also a gateway on the east side near the northern line of buildings, which form the enclosure, and another directly opposite on the west side of the enclosure.

The first stories are devoted to government store rooms, the department printing office, other offices, and the numerous workshops. In all there are thirty-eight store-



MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.—COMMANDING GENERAL'S RESIDENCE.

rooms and offices on the lower floor, and two cellar-rooms, all these offices and rooms opening only on the enclosure.

The enclosed space, which is nearly seven and a half acres in size, is tastefully laid out in beautiful grass plats and gravelled driveways and cement walks. There are two small basins or ponds fed by pretty little fountains, numerous beautiful trees are planted at intervals, and in the centre is the look out tower, which also gives force to the water supply of the depot, and supplies the National Cemetery.

The look-out tower is in the centre of the enclosure; it is constructed of grey limestone, the same as is used in the main buildings, and is fifteen feet square at the base and ninety feet high to the roof; on the top of which is placed a lantern which at night lights up the entire enclosure and makes the three entrances and every store-room and office doorway plainly visible to the watchman from his room near

the top of the tower, sixty-four feet from the ground and about two hundred and fourteen feet above the centre of the city.

The water supply of the Quartermaster's Depot and Military Headquarters has been amply provided for and includes two underground cisterns of the capacity of seventy-seven thousand gallons each, located in each of the rectangular spaces nearest the south front of the enclosure. These are fed by the rain falling on buildings on east, west, and south fronts of the enclosure. Besides this there is an iron tank of six thousand four hundred gallons capacity located at the top of the look-out tower above the watchman's room, which is fed by a forty-horse power steam-engine and pump in the government pump-house located to the west of the depot near the Acequia Madre or Alamo Ditch, and distant from the river about fourteen hundred and thirty feet, both furnishing the supply of water and enabling the tank in the tower to be filled in about thirty five minutes. An indicator on the outside of the tower shows the height of the water in the tank, and is plainly visible to the engineer in charge of the pump-house by day and night. A brick shaft, four feet square,



MILITARY HEADQUARTERS—OFFICERS' RESIDENCES.

extends through the centre of the tower from the base to the floor of the watchman's room, the stairway being on the outside of the shaft to the walls of the tower. Through this shaft are extended the pipes leading to and from the tank. Those leading from the tank supply the various offices and numerous hydrants conveniently placed about the enclosure and the stables corral, stock yard, and officers' residences. A pipe also leads an abundant water supply from the tank to the National Cemetery, about three thousand one hundred and seventeen yards south of the Quartermaster's Depot.

Immediately north of the depot enclosure are the corrals, stables, hay-yard, and men's quarters, in a secure enclosure six hundred and thirty-eight by seven hundred and twenty-eight feet in size. Below these, to the west, is the camp of the troops stationed here, and below these in the valley is the pump-house and government

ice factory, which contains very powerful and finely-kept machinery, which will both pay the trouble of a visit. Here all the ice used at the headquarters and by the officers and their families is manufactured.

THE OFFICERS' RESIDENCES.

On a plain below, and to the west of the Quartermaster's Depot and Military Headquarters, yet considerably above the level of the city, the U. S. Government has erected fifteen fine two story stone residences, at a cost of above one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, which are used as the dwellings of the department officers and their families. These dwellings are handsomely constructed, and are an ornament to the locality. They front east and south on the large parade ground, and are above the general average of the dwellings of the wealthy portion of our citizens. Two afternoons in each week are devoted to dress parades of the troops, and at such times there are a large number of visitors from the city. In fact, on parade days the Military Headquarters are the fashionable drive for San Antonians as well as visitors.

The total amount expended by the U. S. Government on the Quartermaster's Depot, Military Headquarters, and officers' residences in this city is above a quarter of a million dollars. The pay roll is quite large, and the city is largely benefited by the Department Headquarters being located here. New barracks are now being built of hard rock and capable of accommodating a large number of troops, it being the apparent intention of the military authorities to mass the larger part of the troops assigned to the Department of Texas at San Antonio, where they can be better cared for and be under better discipline than when scattered through many small frontier posts, and at the same time can be rapidly moved by rail at short notice to any desired point along the frontier. This change will prove an immense saving to the Government in the transportation of supplies alone, and will at the same time cause the bulk of the troops to be available for distant service at short notice.

THE SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL.

This institution is well worthy of a visit by strangers, and is one of the numerous attractions of this city. It is situated on South Flores and Arsenal Streets, and extends east to the San Antonio River. It includes a tract of nearly twenty acres in extent, the ample grounds being tastefully laid out with beautiful drives and walks, and well shaded with various varieties of trees, while semi-tropical plants are planted in convenient localities about the enclosure. The grounds are lighted by gas lamps, and are well supplied with water, the mains of our waterworks company passing the arsenal on two sides, besides having five large cisterns on the grounds fed from the roofs of the various buildings, and capable of holding water enough to supply all present and prospective needs.

A part of this tract was purchased from ex-Governor P. H. Bell, of Texas, and part from Dr. G. P. Devine, about the year 1859, containing nearly sixteen acres, and an additional four acres was purchased from the heirs of the late Tourtant Beauregard, in November, 1871.

The United States Ordnance Department was first established in San Antonio during the Mexican War, and the office or arsenal was then located in the buildings now occupied by the Milbourne Wagon Agency, on Soledad Street, near the historic Veramendi House. The officers who have commanded the Ordnance Department here since its establishment are as follows:

BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel, then First Lieutenant, John McNutt. Ordnance Department.
Colonel, then Captain, R. H. K. Whitely, " "

DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Colonel Phil. Stockton, C. S. A.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

Captain J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department.

"	J. Arnold,	"	"
"	I. C. Bradford,	"	"
"	Clifton Comly,	"	"
"	Frank H. Phipps,	"	"
"	John A. Kress,	"	" now in command.

The regular employes at present are: Matthew F. Kippax, chief clerk; B. Barth, property clerk; J. Johnson Minter, foreman; C. M. Wolcken, master armorer; M. J. Keating, master saddler, and Joseph Linnartz, master carpenter. Besides these there are an average of from twenty to twenty-two additional men constantly employed there.

The Arsenal was first designated the San Antonio Ordnance Depot, then as the Texas Arsenal, and lastly the San Antonio Arsenal, which name it still bears. Part of the present commanding officer's quarters, a beautiful building, was formerly the residence of Dr. Devine, from whom part of the Arsenal grounds were purchased, but additions and alterations have been made to it at various times since the purchase. The office building was erected in 1860. The magazine was built up to the arch by the U. S. Government, and was finished during the civil war by the Confederates, under Major J. H. Kampmann, C. S. A. The Armorer's shop was partly built by the U. S. Government as far as the top door step, when, the war breaking out, the Confederates finished it with soft rock. In 1871, when Captain Comly assumed command, the soft rock part was torn down, and the shop was finished with hard rock, as originally intended. The carpenters' shop and storehouses, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, frame buildings, were erected in 1873. The stone stable was built in 1874. Two frame storehouses, now torn down, were also erected by the Confederates, and were used by them as blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops.

The troops in the Department of Texas are all supplied with ordinance stores from this Arsenal, and minor repairs to small arms, equipments, and accoutrements are made there, while some few articles are also manufactured. An upright engine in the rear of the Armorer's shop furnishes the motive power for lathes, etc., in all the shops, and, should occasion require, no doubt several kinds of ordinance stores could be manufactured here as well as at the large arsenals of construction in the North. Had it not been for the late war this Arsenal would have been one of the finest in the country, as is shown by the original plans, the necessary funds having been appropriated and the work commenced, but was abandoned in consequence of the war. It would undoubtedly be a great saving to the U. S. Government if the original plans were now carried out and properly extended to answer the present and prospective needs of this military department.

ROSTER OF TROOPS.

The following is the roster of troops in the Department of Texas, June 1, 1882:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, UNITED STATES ARMY, COMMANDING

Personal Staff.

Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

First Lieutenant Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Department Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Vincent, Adjutant General's Department, Adjutant General.

Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, Department Inspector.

Captain J. W. Clous, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

Major J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster's Department, Chief Quartermaster

Major M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary of Subsistence Depot and Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence.
 Surgeon J. R. Smith, Medical Department, Medical Director.
 Major C. M. Terrell, Pay Department, Chief Paymaster.
 Captain W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Officer.
 Captain John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, Chief Ordnance Officer, and commanding San Antonio Arsenal.
 Second Lieutenant L. E. Seabee, Signal Corps, Signal Officer, and in charge of the Texas Division United States Military telegraph lines.

Quartermaster's Department.

Captain L. E. Campbell, Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.
 Captain C. W. Williams, Fort Brown, Texas.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Anthony Heger, Fort Clark.
 Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, Fort Brown.
 Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, Fort Davis.
 Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, San Antonio.
 Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ainsworth, Fort McIntosh.
 Assistant Surgeon Valery Havard, San Antonio—temporarily.
 Assistant Surgeon J. A. Finley, Fort McKavett.
 Assistant Surgeon B. D. Taylor, Fort Ringgold.
 Assistant Surgeon J. L. Powell, Fort Stockton.
 Assistant Surgeon W. F. Carter, Fort Concho.
 Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, Fort Duncan.
 Assistant Surgeon T. J. C. Maddox, Fort Clark.

Acting Assistant Surgeons.

A. L. Buffington, Fort Davis.
 Moses Cooper, Camp Del Rio.
 J. A. Wolf, Camp near Presidio del Norte.
 J. R. Harmer, Mayers Spring.
 T. B. Davis, Fort Davis.
 J. S. McLain, Fort Clark.
 W. C. Henderson, Fort Davis.
 S. M. Finley, Head of North Concho.
 B. F. Kingsley, Fort Quitman.
 J. L. Mulford, Fort Davis.
 S. S. Boyer, Pena Colorado.
 William Myers, Mouth of Rio Pecos.
 James Roane, Fort Ringgold.

Pay Department.

Major I. O. Dewey, Fort Worth.
 Major J. R. Wasson, Galveston.
 Major F. S. Dodge, San Antonio.
 Major D. N. Bash, San Antonio.
 Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Galveston.

Post Chaplains.

B. L. Baldrige, Fort Stockton.

M. C. Blaine, Fort Clark.

Posts.

FORT BROWN.—Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding.—I, Eighth Cavalry; headquarters, and B, C, D, E, G, K, Nineteenth Infantry.	7
FORT CLARK.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding.—Headquarters, and A, C, D, E, G, K, and L, Eighth Cavalry; headquarters, and B, C, G, I, and K, Twenty-second Infantry.	12
FORT CONCHO.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—Headquarters; and D, E, F, and M, Tenth Cavalry; A, B, C, and F, Sixteenth Infantry.	8
FORT DAVIS.—Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Hough, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.—A, C, H, I, and K, Tenth Cavalry; headquarters, and B, C, D, E, F, G, and K, First Infantry.	12
FORT DUNCAN.—Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Dallas, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding.—H, Eighth Cavalry; D, and F, Twenty-second Infantry.	3
FORT MCINTOSH.—Major S. S. Sumner, Eighth Cavalry, commanding.—F, Eighth Cavalry; A, and F, Nineteenth Infantry.	3
FORT MCKAVETT.—Colonel G. Pennypacker, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.—Headquarters, and D, E, G, H, I, and K, Sixteenth Infantry.	6
FORT RINGGOLD.—Major R. H. Offley, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding.—B, Eighth Cavalry; H and I, Nineteenth Infantry.	3
SAN ANTONIO.—Captain J. B. Irvine, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding.—A, E, and H, Twenty-second Infantry.	3
FORT STOCKTON.—Major C. B. McLellan, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—B, G, and L, Tenth Cavalry; A, and I, First Infantry.	5
Total.	62

Sub-Posts.

SANTA MARIA.—Detachment troop I, Eighth Cavalry.	} of Fort Brown.
CAMP DEL RIO.—First Lieutenant S. W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop D, Eighth Cavalry.	
MAYERS SPRINGS.—Captain L. T. Morris, Eighth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop L, Eighth Cavalry, and Indian scouts.	} of Fort Clark.
MOUTH OF PECOS.—Detachment Twenty-second Infantry.	
GRIERSON'S SPRINGS.—Captain J. M. Kelly, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.	} of Fort Concho.
HEAD OF NORTH CONCHO.—Captain A. S. B. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop D, Tenth Cavalry.	
CAMP CHARLOTTE.—First Lieutenant G. H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.—Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.	
PENA COLORADO.—Captain C. D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop C, Tenth Cavalry.	
CAMP NEAR PRESIDIO DEL NORTE.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Jouett, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop I, Tenth Cavalry.	} of Fort Davis.
FORT QUITMAN.—Captain Nicholas Nolan, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.—Troop A, Tenth Cavalry.	
CAMP NEAR EDINBURG.—Detachment Nineteenth Infantry.	} of Fort Ringgold.

CHAPTER IV.

SAN ANTONIO AS A TRADE CENTRE.

WITH a history so rich in valorous deeds, and with so many historic landmarks claiming attention, it is not to be wondered at that the business, history, and present and prospective advantages should be in a measure overshadowed and forgotten, save by those who visit San Antonio to seek business. The general traveller overlooks the practical under the poetic halo of the rich historic past, yet the fact remains that many of the heroes of the past were first attracted here by the superior business advantages offered, and only became noted in the local history through their determined resistance of those who sought to forcibly deprive them of those advantages.

From the earliest times San Antonio has been a natural trade centre. At first limited to being an Indian trading post, then a village community, then the capital of the Province of Texas under Spanish rule, on the old trade road between the United States and Mexico, and thus progressing until now it stands the junction commercial centre of the Southern Trans-Continental line and the great international railway systems of the United States and Mexico, also being at the same time the natural market for Western Texas, and the leading southern wool and hide market. It is also making steady advances in other lines, and will soon rank high among the manufacturing centres of the South.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

It has already been shown that San Antonio was from the earliest days a natural trade centre for a large range of country. This advantage has always been held here, and has been steadily extended with each new accession to its transportation facilities. Indeed, San Antonio always has been, is, and will continue to be a business point. As the railroads open up new territory, it will be made tributary to this city. The merchants of San Antonio are examples of business energy and thrift, and are steadily making new business connections as their facilities for improvement are developed. The business houses are of a substantial character, ample in size, and with heavy and well selected stocks. The volume of business done is shown more fully under the appropriate heads in this book.

SAN ANTONIO BOARD OF TRADE.

This institution was incorporated November 14, 1872. For a time it was very active in securing proposals for the building of various railroads to this city, but latterly, although still holding its charter, it has yielded to a new institution,

THE SAN ANTONIO MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

which was chartered March 30, 1881, and which is of more practical benefit to the business interests of the city. The Merchants' Exchange has leased the two-story stone building, No. 245 West Commerce Street, formerly occupied by the San Antonio National Bank. The lower floor is devoted to the blackboards containing the telegraphic quotations, while the second floor contains the private rooms of the Exchange. During the wool seasons, spring and fall, wool auctions are held in the Exchange, and form an important and attractive feature. Auction sales of cotton, hides, skins, and flour, have also been held there, and the rules will admit of further extension of these auction sales. Strangers are admitted to the Exchange on being introduced by a member, and all visitors to the city wishing information regarding the business growth of San Antonio and Western Texas should call there soon after their arrival. The Texas Cotton and Grain Exchange also has joint use of the lower floor of the Exchange building.

THE BANKING FACILITIES

of San Antonio are unexcelled by any city in Western Texas, and include a

National Bank and three large private banks. The fact that there has never been a failure of any of the bankers in this city is proof of the conservative principles which have always governed San Antonio bankers.

The sound financial standing of the merchants of San Antonio led the wool-growers, cattle men, and farmers of the tributary country to deposit their surplus funds on call with the merchants through whom they dealt, and this practice prevails to a large extent to the present time. Before the late war there was but one banker in the city, Mr. J. C. French, and during the war there was no regular banking house here. At the close of the war, however, there was a considerable addition to the population in northern men, who were attracted here by the extraordinary facilities offered for acquiring wealth, and this class demanded regular banking facilities such as they had been accustomed to in their old homes.

This demand resulted in the establishment of a National Bank and several private banks. The laws of Texas are liberal on this subject, while, at the same time, the interests of depositors are properly protected. Thus to-day (July 1, 1892) we have the San Antonio National Bank and the private banks of Messrs. Lockwood & Kampmann, F. Groos & Co., and John Twohig. All of these are doing well and are steadily extending their business. Their deposits to day are not less than two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The rule of requiring ample collateral security as the basis of every loan is strictly enforced.

LOANING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

The establishment of this agency by Mr. W. J. Ballantyne Patterson, who came here from the old country for this especial object, is encouraging evidence of the increasing confidence with which Texas is being regarded by capitalists as a field for investment. He represents important Mortgage and Investment Companies of Great Britain, which possess capital practically unlimited, for the purpose of effecting mortgage loans on town and country properties, as well as dealing in real estate and general financial undertakings for foreign account. Other features of this agency are detailed in the advertisement on another page. Office over Lockwood & Kampmann's Bank, West Commerce Street.

OTHER TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the other trade organizations we name the following:

Bexar Building and Loan Association.

San Antonio Building and Loan Association.

Merchants and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.

San Antonio Board of Underwriters.

The Building and Loan Associations are in a very thriving condition, and are largely patronized. Their stock is always in active demand.

THE SAN ANTONIO WOOL MARKET

is the principal wool market in the South, and invariably leads in prices. The season opens early, and is about equal in time with the San Francisco market. Here the ranchmen also come for their supplies, and many personally superintend the sale of their clips. There are two regular wool seasons here—the spring and the fall. The spring season opens from the 15th to the 25th of April, and usually lasts about two months. The fall season opens from the 20th to the 30th of September and lasts about two months and a half. During these wool seasons the city is visited not only by the ranchmen, but also by representatives of northern manufacturers and wool speculators. Besides these, there are a number of local buyers and wool commission firms. It must be remembered that it is of comparatively recent date that Texas wools have received favorable notice from the northern manufacturers. Some six years ago, Colonel T. H. Zanderson, one of the largest, if not the largest resident wool buyer, was attracted here, and immediately began to build up the local wool market by inducing northern manufacturers to give the Texas wools a more thorough trial than they had formerly done, and at the same time inducing the Texas growers to grade up their flocks and take more care in the preparation of their fleeces for this market. Recently large numbers of California wool growers have brought their fine-bred flocks to Texas, and there has also been a great improvement in the native sheep through the importation of blooded stock

from the best northern breeders; so that as fine wool is now grown in Western Texas and is sold in the San Antonio market as can be found in any section of America; the only difference being in the amount of care bestowed on the wool at shearing-time and in its preparation for market, and even in these particulars there is constant improvement being made.

Western Texas is a natural home for sheep. Pasturage is abundant, with summer and winter grasses on the prairies, so that it is rarely necessary to gather fodder for the flocks or feed grain to them. Of course, the best flockmasters take extra care of their sheep, but they can exist on the open prairies throughout the entire year without extra care, and with only a Mexican shepherd to each flock of about twelve hundred sheep. Such a thing as barns or sheds for them is unknown. The winters in Western Texas are generally open and spring-like, and snow and ice are rarely seen. The cold weather is caused by strong north winds (northers) which come from the northern limits of Minnesota, and from how much further north is not known. A norther is invariably preceded by higher temperature and a falling barometer, about three days of this kind of notice being usually given. So that the careful ranchman who has a good barometer and consults it daily, need never be surprised by extremes of cold weather, and can drive his flocks to protected localities on the first indication of the approach of a norther.

The San Antonio wool market is a growth. In 1872 the total receipts amounted to only 677,563 pounds, which was a gain of 351,088 pounds over the receipts of 1871. In 1879 the shipments by rail alone amounted to 3,214,315 pounds. In 1880 the shipments by rail, with a considerable loss in weight from the scouring of a large amount of wool, amounted to 3,965,223 pounds. In 1881 the shipments by rail, with still more wool scoured here, amounted to 5,053,323 pounds. This year (1882) the estimate of the amount of wool that will be shipped from here is about nine or ten million pounds, and the prospects for yearly gains are excellent.

The facilities for handling wool here are unequalled by any other point in Texas or in the entire South. Our railroads pierce the wool growing sections and afford a ready means for bringing wool to this market, while in this city are large warehouses devoted exclusively to wool during the spring and fall seasons, a large number of local and foreign buyers, large commission houses, such as Messrs. Oothout & Nash, Military Plaza, all the advantages of a large city, with much less expense, a wool cleaning and scouring mill, further mention of which is made under the head of manufactures along the river, the Merchants' Exchange, where special facilities are offered the wool growers and dealers to meet and exchange views with the latest American and foreign market reports before them, and other advantages which are more fully shown at other places in this book.

COTTON.

The grade of cotton raised in Western Texas, particularly that section which is tributary to San Antonio as a market, is generally above middling, while the extra length of staple causes it to be quoted about a quarter of a cent per pound above upland cotton of the same grade. Within the past two years more attention has been paid to cotton in this section of the country, and there has also been a general reform in the San Antonio cotton market. Formerly cotton was bought here at a fixed price per pound, with no regard to grade, but now, with regular cotton buyers and factors, the market is conducted more on sound business principles. The establishment of the San Antonio Merchants' Exchange has had a very beneficial effect on the local cotton market.

Formerly the principal buyers in this market were Mexican manufacturers, who mix the Texas cotton with the Mexican staple to produce their best goods. The price of cotton in Mexico is far above the New York prices, and although the import duties are very high, the Texas cotton can be sold there at a good profit, especially so now that the international railway systems offer cheaper and better transportation facilities than have heretofore existed. The Mexican demand is, however, very uncertain, and will not do to rely on for a large amount of cotton. Again, while cotton is cash in every other market in the world, the Mexican orders are on time, hence it is hardly likely that any other market will compete actively for this trade.

For years it has been very popular here to talk of erecting cotton mills along the San Antonio River, but although the natural advantages are all that could be asked

for, and land and the staple are cheaper here than in more eastern or northern localities, labor also being abundant and cheap, yet as yet the manufactories are all on paper. There is no doubt that cotton mills, if rightly managed, would pay very large dividends, but no one with sufficient capital and force has taken hold of the matter.

As to the size of the Western Texas crop it is difficult to state correctly. The best figures here are the shipments by rail, and they show nothing of the Mexican movement, and only give what is shipped from this city alone, while every railroad town ships largely. The shipments by rail in 1879 were 2,279 bales; in 1880 the shipments were 3,060 bales; in 1881 the shipments were 7,972 bales, although there was a marked falling off in the crop. This shows the gain which is being made in the San Antonio cotton market, and that a much larger territory is being made tributary to it. The shipments this year (1882) promise a much greater gain than ever before, and the time is not far distant when San Antonio will be regarded as an important interior cotton market.

THE SAN ANTONIO HIDE MARKET.

San Antonio is the largest market in Texas for hides. Every hide, skin, and pelt received here is sold in this market, or has been bought for local dealers and shipped here to be reshipped on tanners' or northern dealers' orders. As to the permanence of this business there can be no doubt, as the dealers here have branch houses or agents in every frontier market, and are backed by ample capital to continue their business and meet any prospective competition from other points. The class of hides received here is mainly the best heavy average, shade dried, long stretched, flint Mexican, and frontier hides. These are sought by tanners, and always command the best prices. The proportion of low grade stock in this market is very small, and wet salted hides are seldom met here. The recent boom in Texas live stock, where values have advanced nearly a hundred per cent, and in many instances have exceeded these figures, has caused such an increase in speculation in cattle on hoof, that the receipts of hides have fallen off, but this is only temporary, as values must soon become fixed, and then with the increased number of cattle in this section of the country hides will again become plentiful, and San Antonio will do an increased business in them.

A great lack here is the absence of large tanneries; such as we have are small affairs, but they are very profitable to their proprietors and turn out very superior leather, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand. Large investors here are attracted to other speculations and have hitherto neglected the tanning interests. Perhaps one cause of this is the lack of a local supply of tan bark; but the mesquite, which grows very abundantly here, is very rich in tannic acid, though thus far it has not yet been utilized to any considerable extent. If tanning preparations are increased in number and power, as they now promise to be, the main difficulty will be solved, as will also be the case if the mesquite is utilized to its full power. Certainly one would suppose that if small tanneries can thrive here and the supply of hides is so large as our figures show, larger enterprises of this kind can do equally well. On one point investors can rest assured, the local demand is equal to all the local production of leather that there can be for many years.

During the first five months of the present year (1882), the shipments of hides by rail from this city amounted to over six hundred thousand pounds, and the stocks in the hands of local dealers were unusually large. For the past three years the exports of hides from this city by rail have averaged one million eight hundred thousand pounds, the heaviest shipments being during the fall months.

SKINS AND PELTS.

San Antonio also has large receipts of goat, deer, and sheep skins, and the common Texas furs, some of the latter being much sought after, especially those of the leopard. The goat skins include many choice lots of the best Mexican skins, which were formerly received per long wagon trains, but will in future be received by rail. The deer skins are from Western Texas, and the receipts have been very heavy, but must continue to grow less as the march of progress is continued to the west. Furs will also decrease in numbers for the same reason, although the decrease may not be felt as soon owing to more distant territory being opened to the hunters and made

tributary to this market. The small tanners here do a good business in dressing the choice pelts that are brought here, as these find ready purchasers in the large number of visitors from other sections of the country.

SAN ANTONIO AS A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

San Antonio is the business centre of the stockraising portion of Texas. Here the large shippers of cattle and horses come to get the money accommodations which they need during the shipping season, and here also the ranchmen come for their ranch supplies. Formerly it was the geographical centre of the stockraising district of Texas, but the demands of the agriculturists have crowded the stockmen and so bought up and cultivated the old cattle ranges that the stockmen have moved further south and west, and have themselves fenced up their extensive ranges into immense pastures. Then, too, the Indians have been driven into their distant reservations, and the western prairies are no longer the scene of disastrous raids by thieving and murderous savages and Mexican desperadoes. A great change for the better has come upon this section of the country within a short time, and still greater changes are now taking place among the stockmen themselves.

Formerly good shipping beeves were sold here for from fifteen to twenty dollars per head, but during the past year Mr. A. Cerf, an enterprising French contractor, has paid as high as forty dollars per head for beeves in suitable condition for immediate slaughtering here, and has shipped the meat in refrigerator cars to northern and eastern markets, and so marked has been his success in this enterprise that he proposes to erect large abattoirs in this city for the slaughtering of beeves and muttons for shipment to larger markets. This enterprise will also give rise to others, such as glue factories, fertilizer factories, meat canning establishments, etc., besides adding very largely to the number of hides and skins for local tanneries and shipment to other markets.

The old way was for the stockmen to allow their herds to run wild over the prairies, and have a general round up once each year, when the increase would be branded and the marketable stock culled out and driven on the trail to Kansas, where, after a journey of about three months, and being subject to losses from the stampeding of stock, theft, and disease, they were sold. The expenses of the drive were heavy, and included the pay of the drivers, provisions, camp outfits, etc. Already the stock trail is being rapidly settled up, and this has cut off many of the old water holes and camping grounds, while the pasture fences compel the stock drivers to go many miles out of their former direct course to the Kansas market. Then, too, the stock buyers of the north are now either coming themselves, or are sending agents to San Antonio to purchase the stock and ship it north by rail, where it arrives in far better condition than when driven over the trail. True, the shipping of live stock from this city by rail is but in its infancy, but it has more than doubled in the past six months, and last year it was over double the totals of the previous year, and this increase in shipments by rail will continue each year as the trail becomes more and more obstructed, and the demands of the San Antonio market become greater.

With a short line railroad to the Gulf of Mexico there would also be a large demand for Texas beeves and muttons. Already Mr. A. Cerf has shipped muttons at a profit from this city by rail to New York, and thence by steamers to France. The foreign demand is for better meat, as well as for cheap meat, so that there will be another change inaugurated here and the number of imported thoroughbred bulls and bucks will be increased, scrubs will become half-breeds in the next generation, and then the big pastures will be divided among many breeders, and the profits of stock-raising in Texas will be largely increased.

The foregoing remarks, while intended for cattle-men and sheep-raisers, will apply with equal force to the raisers of horses. Our climate is admirably adapted to all kinds of live stock. The short and mild winters, with only occasional northers, of which ample warning is always given, reduces the liability of loss to the minimum, and at the same time does away with the necessity for large barns and extensive sheds and the storage of hay, fodder, and grain for winter feed as is necessary in more northern latitudes.

The demand for Texas ponies has steadily increased during the past few years, and is still increasing. They are very hardy, and require less care than northern horses. By crossing them with thoroughbreds a very hardy animal is produced,

especially if raised on the Texas prairies and accustomed to rough it until old enough to be broken.

STOCK SHEEP.

In our remarks about muttons we did not include sheep used for wool-growing purposes exclusively, or, as they are termed in Texas, "stock sheep." The sales of these stock sheep form a very considerable item in our general trade, and this business is mainly done by Messrs. Chabot, Moss & Co, who by extended experience in this business have become to be the largest dealers here, and at the same time their office on the southeast corner of the Main Plaza is the headquarters for the sheep men when in this city. Mr. P. J. Moss, of this firm, was the founder of the Texas Wool Growers' Association, and was its first secretary, he holding that office for a series of years. The commercial standing of this firm is second to none in San Antonio, and their thorough knowledge of the business makes them valuable advisers of those contemplating the starting of a sheep ranch in Texas. They always have sheep on hand, which they will sell in large or small lots, to suit purchasers. Their sales this year will approximate one hundred thousand head. Their terms are reasonable, and they are strictly honorable in all their dealings. All parties visiting Texas with a view of going into the business of wool-growing should first call upon Messrs. Chabot, Moss & Co., before making any contracts elsewhere.

GRAIN.

San Antonio, as is natural, is becoming a considerable market for grain. The local millers are large consumers, and there is also a large local demand from stablemen, outside of the demand from points along the lines of the railroads. Although the acreage of grain is being yearly increased in the territory naturally tributary to this city, yet last year nearly a thousand earloads of grain was imported by rail, and this year the imports will be fully double those of last year. This is due in a great measure to the large number of settlers constantly arriving here, and also to the demands of the railroad builders. Farmers need have no fears of not having a home market for all the grain they can raise in Western Texas. The crops are easily raised, and are harvested much earlier than in the Northern States. Besides, the prices paid for grain in bulk from farmers' wagons on the Plaza frequently exceeds those of the Northern retail market of the corresponding date.

MESQUITE BEANS.

The mesquite tree is a species of acacia, and grows wild and in great profusion in Western Texas. This tree bears beans in large pods which are very abundant in dry seasons, but are not so abundant in wet seasons when the grain crops are the heaviest. This bean is eagerly eaten, pods and all, by all kinds of live stock, and is very nutritious. A ready sale for these beans, which can be gathered by the wagon load by children, is found in San Antonio, at from twenty to thirty cents per barrel containing about two bushels. For new comers this affords an immediate income, provided they do not make crops the first year.

PECANS.

The pecan crop is a source of considerable income to our city, and is larger than any statistics yet prepared will show. All through Western Texas the banks of the numerous water-courses are lined with large groves of pecan trees, the nuts being gathered and brought to San Antonio by Mexicans and others, and sold at prices ranging from two to eight cents per pound, according to the supply and demand at the time of sale. The local consumption of these nuts is very large, and the candy manufacturers and Mexicans use a large amount of them in their productions, besides those used by families here, yet the yearly export of pecans by rail alone, as shown by the books of our railroad companies, amount to over seven hundred thousand pounds. The business of collecting these nuts in small quantities, as they are brought to this city by the gatherers, and then selling them in car-load lots for shipment to other cities, is a very lucrative one, and is steadily on the increase. A large pecan grove is good paying property, and if the trees were properly cared for and young trees set out each year, a few acres in pecan trees would be as good an investment as any one could wish.

LUMBER.

The lumber trade of San Antonio is large and is constantly increasing. The supply comes from the lumber mills in the pineries of Texas and Louisiana, with some little Northern lumber. Our lumber yards are extensive and are well stocked. This business yields a large profit, as prices here are quite high, owing to the largely increased demand from new railroad towns as well as on account of the local building boom now in progress.

GENERAL BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

It is impossible, in a work of this character, to mention each line of business in detail and follow it out in all of its subdivisions. The most that can be done now is to give a mere outline, leaving the visitor to examine into the details for himself. We can truthfully say that every line of business in San Antonio is in a very prosperous condition and is making steady advances over the advances of former years. Our city is growing rapidly, new towns are springing up as if by magic on every side, our railroads are being rapidly extended, and numerous tap roads and branches are being projected. The demand for stores and dwellings far exceeds the supply, although every mechanic in this city is employed, and many new blocks of business houses and numerous dwellings have been erected during the past year, and more are now in process of erection.

This is no mere "mushroom" development, but is a legitimate growth based on the rapid settling of the rich agricultural and stock-raising country in the district naturally and directly tributary to San Antonio. As soon as the fine water-powers in this vicinity and our other natural advantages are utilized and developed, as they must be in the near future, by manufacturers, the advance in the material advantages of our city will become more marked and a still more rapid growth will have to be recorded.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

In no branch of business here has there been greater advances than in the grocery trade of this city during the past year. With the building of new railroads goods are laid down here from the large markets of the north much cheaper than ever before, and the extension of the railroads west and south of this city is rapidly developing the tributary country, and developing our trade with that country. The further the railroads are extended the more orders are received by our wholesalers, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad will enable our grocers to lay down goods from the Pacific coast, China, and Japan at less cost than can be done by the New York merchant. Besides this, the rich mineral districts of Texas, Mexico, Arizona, and New Mexico will be within easy reach, and a large amount of trade may be expected from these sources. Our present wholesale trade extends all over the wool growing and cattle districts south and west of this city, and far into Mexico; and as we have before stated, its limits and volume are being rapidly extended and increased. In another part of this volume will be found the illustration of the large grocery house of the estate of the late Honore Grenet, next to the Alamo, which is also used as a store-house by this firm.

DRY GOODS.

Our dry goods trade is even more extensive than our grocery trade, and the profits are proportionately large, considering the immense amount of capital invested. Our dealers buy from first hands in the north, with close calculation as to trade prospects and the course of the markets, taking every possible advantage of declines and cheap freights. They are therefore enabled to sell to dealers in tributary towns and to Mexican dealers as cheaply and generally cheaper than the large wholesalers in competing markets. Knowing their trade thoroughly and possessed of ample capital, they take less risks than would be required of northern wholesalers, and at the same time grant long credits (at twelve per cent. interest) where prudence directs. The wholesale dry goods trade of this city now includes boots, shoes, hats, caps, fancy goods, etc. The fact that all our wholesalers are in prosperous circumstances, and that their sales are steadily increasing each year, is one to which we direct special attention. One of our largest firms divided over a

hundred and fifty thousand dollars profits among its partners last year, and the others did proportionately well for the amount of capital invested.

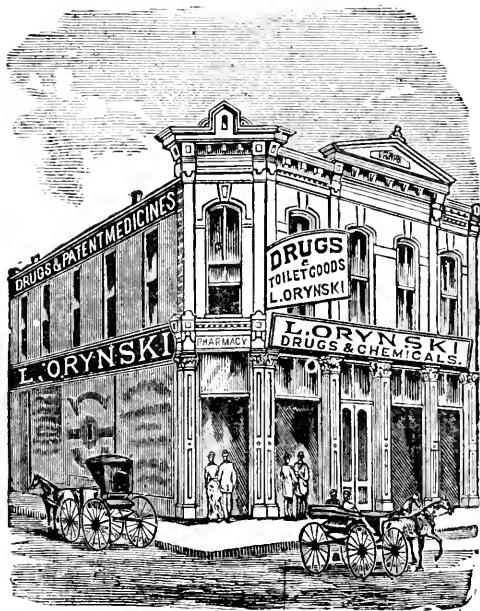
OTHER LINES OF TRADE.

The hardware trade is very large, and includes agricultural implements.

The furniture and house furnishing business is very active and is being steadily increased each year. The advertisement of L. Wolfson & Co. will be found on another page.

The jewellers of San Antonio are headed by the old firm of Bell & Bros., and the stocks are extensive and embrace all the latest novelties in this line.

Patent medicines, drugs, and chemicals form a very important branch of trade here. Our wholesalers, Messrs. L. Orynski and F. Kaheyer Son do a large trade with Mexico as well as with tributary cities and towns in Texas.



L. ORYNSKI'S STORE.

The wagon business is principally done by the Milburn Wagon Co., though all of the principal wagon manufactories of the country are represented here. The sales of wagons for farm use and for freighters are very heavy, as also are those of the better class of vehicles for city use. They are brought here by the carload from the manufactories and are set up at the local branches in this city.

The number of local artists here has also created a large demand for artists' materials, which is admirably supplied by C. H. Mueller, West Commerce Street, opposite China Hall.

The business in house painters' supplies and wall papers is also large and steadily increasing. C. H. Mueller above named supplies the trade.

There is also a lively trade in Mexican curiosities, which is met by Gregory &

Co., of China Hall, and Narcisso Leal, near Hord's Hotel. Gregory & Co. also do a good business in souvenirs of the Alamo and the old Missions.

The trade in china and glass ware is also a large one. All the wholesale grocers deal in this line with their regular business, but Gregory & Co., of China Hall, make it a distinctive feature, and do a thriving and rapidly increasing business.

As would be expected, the trade in guns, ammunition, and sportsmens' supplies is a very considerable one here. Messrs. Hummel & Son, south side of West Commerce Street, near the Main Plaza, do the most of the trade in this line.

The trade in coffees and teas is monopolized by R. A. Holland, No. 34 West Commerce Street and East Houston Street. The business is large and rapidly increasing. These two stores are the only ones of the kind here, and Mr. Holland also does a large country jobbing business.

Real estate and land agents are here in large numbers and are very reliable. Parties desiring to have the facts stated in this book verified, or desiring additional information on the subject, will do well to correspond with Messrs. Bradley & Wadsworth, Geo. W. Caldwell, Cayce & Co., Geo. M. Gordon, J. A. H. Hossack,

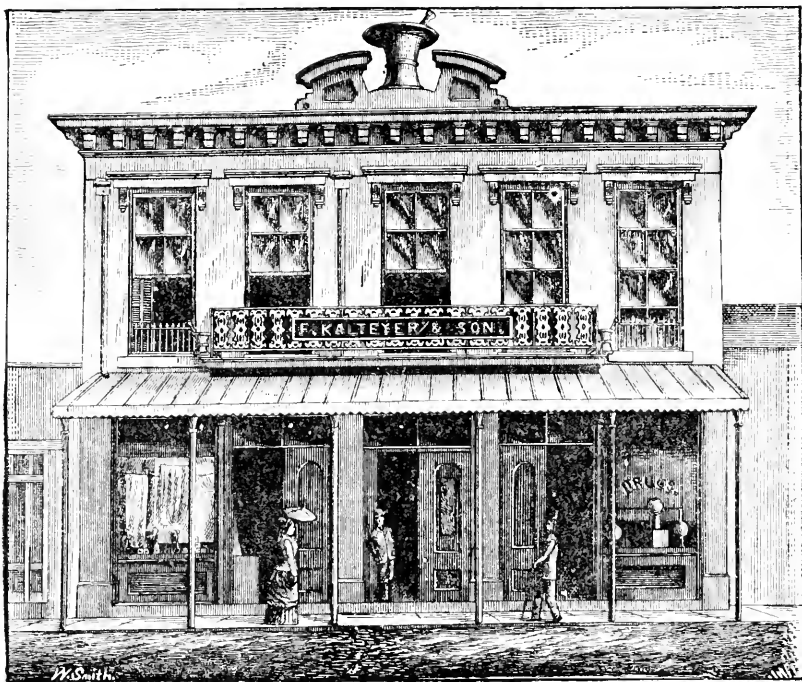


L. WOLFSON & CO'S STORE.

or W. J. Ballantyne Patterson, all of whom we cordially endorse as well informed and thoroughly reliable business men.

Mr. Geo. W. Caldwell, besides being a general land agent, is also a notary public, and one of the aldermen of this city. His position as the special agent for the extensive tracts of land and choice city lots owned by Messrs. Adams & Wicks, gives him peculiar facilities in his business, and his long residence and extensive business connections here make him a desirable person to be consulted by those seeking homes in Western Texas. His office on West Commerce Street, near the Main Plaza, is handily located near the banks, and is one of the centres of information regarding land matters. Here will be found numerous maps, not only of city lots, but of tracts of rich agricultural and grazing lands all over this section of the State, which he has for sale on favorable terms. Courteous and obliging to all, and possessed of a rich fund of information regarding the history, soil, climate, and productions of Western Texas, he combines all the elements of a

careful adviser of all new comers. As a prompt and reliable business man his name stands among the first of our citizens, and as such he merits and receives the confidence of all. Parties coming here with the intention of making this their home should call at his office soon after their arrival; and those contemplating coming here should address him on this subject. All inquiries by mail will be promptly answered, and his advice can be relied on in every instance. This tribute to his worth is no mere advertisement, but is written by the author after having enjoyed his friendship, as well as having had business dealings with him during a series of years, and while also testifying to the high standing and honor-



F. KALTEYER & SON'S STORE.

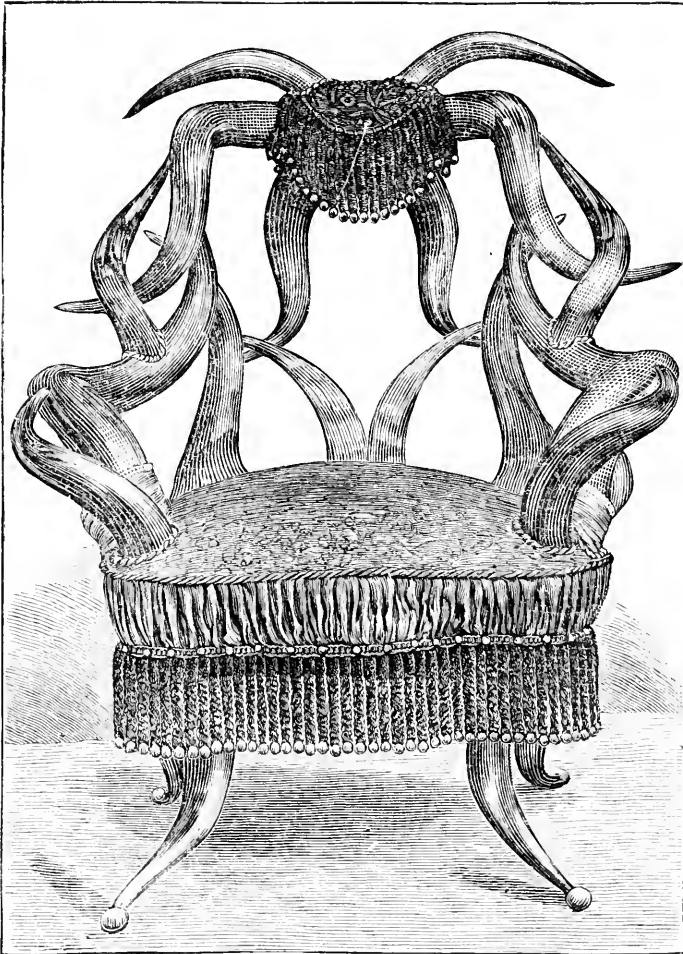
able dealing of all the others engaged in this business, we take special pleasure in thus recommending Mr. Geo. W. Caldwell.

The leading merchant tailors of San Antonio are Messrs. Pancoast & Son, West Commerce Street. Their stock always includes the latest styles and the best goods. They are the bon ton tailors of West Texas, and do a very large business.

Wire Fencing can be found at all of the hardware stores of the city, but C. Wildus, at Cayce & Co.'s grocery store, on East Houston Street, opposite the Maverick Hotel, makes a speciality of this business, and it will be well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere.

The following cut shows an article of furniture which is made here to perfection, and is very popular with visitors as well as residents. Mr. Wm. Mittmann, the

manufacturer of this chair, is a genius in his way, and does a very large business in making these chairs on orders. His place of business is No. 214 West Commerce Street, and should be visited by those desiring to learn more on this subject.



HORNED CHAIR.

Mr. Mittmann also does a considerable business as an upholsterer as well as manufacturing horned chairs.

For the benefit of those wishing further information about the trade of this city, we give the following table from the annual business review of 1881, prepared for

the San Antonio *Daily Express* by the author; but we will add that the totals for the present year to July 1, far exceed those of the corresponding time last year :

SALES AND INCREASE DURING 1881 OVER PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Sales.	Increase and Loss.
Cotton.....	\$625,000	25 per cent. gain.
Drugs, etc.....	500,000	100 " "
Dry Goods, wholesale.....	4,500,000	50 " "
Dry Goods, retail.....	2,500,000	50 " "
Furniture.....	300,000	100 " "
Grain.....	1,250,000	50 " "
Groceries, wholesale.....	5,000,000	50 " "
Groceries, retail.....	2,500,000	50 " "
Hardware.....	750,000	50 " "
Hides, Skins, and Furs.....	200,000	10 " loss.
Jewelry.....	150,000	50 " gain.
Liquor....	500,000	75 " "
Live Stock.....	2,500,000	100 " "
Lumber.....	1,000,000	125 " "
Tobacco and Cigars....	250,000	25 " "
Wagons.....	200,000	25 " "
Wool.....	1,300,000	25 " "
Miscellaneous.....	1,000,000	75 " "
Total Sales.....	\$25,075,000	

CHAPTER V.

RAILROADS.

UNTIL the latter part of February, 1877, San Antonio was only connected with other cities as well as various points on the frontier and in Mexico, by the lumbering stage coach and the "prairie schooner." Even under this primitive means of conveyance the trade of the city was considerable, and when, in February, 1877 the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, otherwise known as the Sunset Road, was completed here, there was a property boom which continued for some time, values being advanced to a ridiculous figure. The decline which naturally followed was checked in January, 1881, by the completion to this city of the International and Great Northern Railroad, and the immediate extension of both railroads, the Sunset West to meet the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the International South to Mexico and through the heart of that country. The present prosperity of San Antonio is no transitory boom, but a rapid and steady growth based on an actual business increase. This is shown by the freight reports of both railroads. In 1878, the receipts of freight by rail amounted to 5,824 carloads, while in 1881 the consolidated receipts by both railroads amounted to 16,697 carloads of freight. Thus far this year the receipts of freight by rail show a steady gain over 1881. The export freight by rail shows a corresponding gain: thus in 1881 there were exported by rail 7,972 bales of cotton against 2,279 bales in 1879; 5,053,323 pounds of wool against 3,214,315 pounds in 1879; 7,696,214 pounds of merchandise against 1,457,478 pounds in 1879; 37,158,085 pounds of miscellaneous freight against 9,383,630 pounds in 1879; 9,848 head of horses and mules against 647 head in 1879; 2,048 head of cattle against 842 head in 1879; 35,995 head of muttons against 3,818 head in 1879; 6,842,345 pounds of lumber against none in 1879; 43 carloads of flour against none in 1879, etc. These figures are given to show the impetus given to local trade by the railroads, and especially by their Southern and Western extensions, which have caused the building of a number of new cities and towns along the lines, and which are directly tributary to San Antonio as a market and source of supply. This good work is yet in its infancy, and must continue to increase yearly. The totals for the present year will, in many instances, show an increase of over double the figures of last year.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILROAD.

Every chapter in this book shows the great advances which have been made, and the still greater advances which are being made, in the march of progress in Western Texas.

Twenty-five years ago savage Indians were so numerous that it was not safe for a solitary traveller to go from San Antonio to Fredericksburg, and the savages murdered a man near the San Pedro Springs in 1857. Western settlements were in constant danger from the Indians, and ranches were raided on so frequently by these savages that the announcement of an Indian raid, with a number of herders killed and large numbers of stock stolen, caused but little excitement, except among the relatives and friends of the victims. In those days the lumbering stage coach was the only public conveyance for travellers in any direction to and from this city, while the long trains of Mexican carts and prairie schooners furnished the only means of transportation for freight. San Antonio was then a one-story city, with quaint old adobe buildings "huddled" together near the common centre, with narrow streets boasting of no sidewalks, and doing its frontier trading in the most primitive manner.

Now look at the change to-day, and if you seek the cause we will point with pride to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, the contribution of a citizen of Massachusetts to the Lone Star State, and a donation to the cause of progress and civilization which has been, and is, and must continue to be, of vital importance not only to Western Texas, but also to Mexico, and indeed to the great markets of the North, and even to European ports. For, as the connecting link of

the Southern Pacific Railway, and indeed the enterprise which made that trans-continental line possible, it cheapens the rates of freight on the valuable products of the Pacific coast to the nearest Gulf port, as well as furnishing the nearest coast line for the rich mineral fields of Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and Western Texas.

Practically beginning at Houston where it connects with the Star and Crescent Road to New Orleans, the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway to Galveston, and all the northern lines centreing at Houston, it extends west through what is now one of the richest agricultural belts of country in the State, and which has been developed mainly by the building of this road. Many of the thriving cities and towns along this line owe their existence solely to the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, and many of the prosperous farms along the line are owned by immigrants brought to Texas by the immigration department of this railway company. Before this railway was completed the country between Houston and San Antonio was sparsely settled, and large herds of wild cattle roamed in unrestricted freedom where now are found the most fertile fields of sugar, cotton, grain, and garden truck. The benefit which this enterprise has conferred on Texas is beyond computation, and reflects great credit on the head and heart of its distinguished projector.

At San Antonio, which for about four years was its western terminus, the radical changes for the better which it produced are fully shown elsewhere. Indeed, there is not a chapter in this book that does not prove the good influence exerted here by this railroad. From here the western extensions with the various branches take their start, and connection is made with the Huntington railway interests of Mexico and the Pacific coast. This western extension is destined to do a work for San Antonio and Western Texas which must cause a rapid advance in business interests here of permanent importance. Already the advance made here has been little short of marvellous, but it must be much greater when the California and Mexican freights, the rich products of the mining regions of New Mexico, Arizona, and Western Texas are added to them. Besides this, there is a very rich and comparatively undeveloped agricultural region lying west of this city, as well as the immense stock ranges, which will contribute very largely to this and other markets. A number of new towns have already been laid out along the line of this western extension, and all of them are now in a thriving condition; other new towns must follow in a short time as the railroad is extended, both on the main line and on various branch lines which will be built as fast as men and material can be placed on the ground.

While the Eastern section of this railroad, from Houston to San Antonio, passes through a very rich agricultural country, abounding in excellent locations for farmers from other sections of the United States and from Europe, the Western extension passes through not only rich agricultural districts, but also stock raising sections and rich mineral belts abounding in silver, gold, lead, iron, and other minerals which are found in paying leads which will contribute largely to the wealth of Texas in the near future. For the tourist this railroad possesses many distinctive charms, some of which have been dwelt upon more at length in other portions of this book, and others which will have to be seen to be appreciated. Of the latter we mention the magnificent scenery of the Devil River country on the Western extension, which foreign travellers pronounce more grand than any to be seen in the mountains of Europe. Here, too, are many wonderful caves, including the celebrated Painted Caves, which might be justly termed the art galleries of the aborigines. There are also many beautiful canons in the mountains, whose rocky sides rise almost perpendicular for above a thousand feet, the bottoms being well carpeted with rich grass, with here and there little groves of beautiful forest trees and a stream of crystal water winding its way along its entire length. These and other wonders of nature which abound along this railroad must be seen to be appreciated, and once seen will be never forgotten. This Western extension also makes several connections with the leading lines of railways now being built through Mexico, as well as being the best transcontinental line now built or projected.

Colonel Pierce has already done a great deal towards settling up Western Texas with a desirable class of immigrants both from the Northern States and from Europe. The railroad owns large tracts of valuable farming lands, besides the mineral fields

and large tracts admirably adapted to stock raising. These efforts to induce immigration will be continued in the future as in the past, and each year sees new accommodations presented. Besides the various agents distributed through the other American States, this road is represented by Dr. Wm. G. Kingsbury, who has his headquarters in London, but who travels over the continent of Europe from time to time as necessity may require. Dr. Kingsbury is an old Texan, a thoroughly educated gentleman, and very enthusiastic in his work. He is also the author of a large number of pamphlets relating to Western Texas, besides being a constant correspondent of the British press. He has been instrumental in inducing a large number of hardy Europeans to emigrate to Texas. In order to facilitate the proper distribution of immigrants after their arrival in Texas, Colonel Pierce has erected Immigrants' Homes at all the principal points along the line of his road, where immigrants are given free lodgings for a limited time after their arrival, and where they receive all needed advice as to the selection of homes. A large two-story frame building of this character has been erected in this city, on the corner of Tenth and Austin Streets, on the line of the street railroad and near the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad depots. A local immigration society also aids in caring for those who come here, and besides, there are several intelligence offices and numerous land agents here. The land department of this railroad is under the personal management of Colonel H. B. Andrews, the Vice-President and General Manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway, who takes special pride in giving all desired information on this subject.

The history of the building of this railroad by Colonel Thomas W. Pierce reads like a story from a book of fairy tales, being full of apparently insurmountable obstacles and financial difficulties, all conquered by his indomitable energy, abiding faith, and business enterprise. A weaker man would have failed at the very outset of the enterprise, but Colonel Pierce is built of firmer stuff; and although hindered and obstructed by four years of civil war and the long panic of 1873, after long years of toil and trouble, and constant hindrance and annoyance, he now sees the great work of his life so far completed that the fruition of his hopes is in view, and the rich results are already pouring into his coffers and placing him among the wealthy benefactors of this age. The term "public benefactor" will apply to him not only as the builder of a mighty iron band across a former wilderness, and the founder of many cities in a peculiarly healthy and rich territory, but also as a generous patron of very many public and private charities and business enterprises in that territory through which his railroad passes.

One of the surest signs of a good general is his discernment of character in the selection of his subordinates. Colonel Pierce possesses this faculty in a marked degree, and this has contributed largely to the success which has crowned his efforts. We can safely say he has not an indifferent general officer in his employ, and, on the contrary, he has some who are rarely equalled, and certainly not excelled by any engaged in the railroad interests of America.

First among these is Colonel Henry B. Andrews, Vice-President and General Manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad Company—a gentleman thoroughly identified with the varied interests of Texas, and a firm believer in glorious future which awaits his adopted home. A thorough organizer and practical business man, a close student and a brilliant orator, full of energy, foremost in all local enterprises for the public good, and deservedly popular with all classes of our citizens, his open-handed liberality has made him among the first of benevolent benefactors of local charities, and has given him a hold on the affections of our people second to none. It was he who first saw the great wealth which lies within the grasp of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, through the development of the rich mineral deposits of the Chinati Mountains, and seconded by Colonel Pierce, he sent out several exploring expeditions through the Chinati region, and found the silver and other mineral deposits were greater than at first supposed. This mining discovery will eventually lead to his being one of the wealthiest citizens of the Lone Star State. As soon as the western extension of this railroad reaches the mineral belt, active mining operations will be commenced, and with San Antonio as the natural base of supplies, there will be a new impetus given to the already large trade of the city. This discovery in the hands of another would have resulted in much less gain to San Antonio, but Colonel Andrews is an

enthusiastic worker for the future prosperity of this city, and by his personal magnetism, backed by energy and zeal in inducing others to share his belief, he has so influenced the course taken by the railroad engineers that there is no doubt of success attending his endeavors. In this connection we would state that Colonel Andrews is one of the best posted amateur geologists in Western Texas, and visitors to this city will find in his office, in the Pancoast Building, on West Commerce Street, the best collection of geological specimens from this section of the country that is now in existence.

Colonel Pierce was also peculiarly fortunate in his selection of Major James Converse, also of Massachusetts, as his General Superintendent and Chief Engineer. Major Converse is a civil engineer of marked ability and thoroughly trained in his profession. In addition to his professional knowledge he possesses great executive ability and untiring energy and zeal in his work. The admirable construction of this railroad, and the conquering of natural difficulties along the entire line, are monuments of his fitness for the important position which he fills.

Colonel C. C. Gibbs, the General Freight Agent of this railroad, is another admirable officer. Thoroughly acquainted with the country and its people, he caters to their needs, while at the same time faithfully serving the interests of his employers, and is as popular as well as a very efficient official.

The General Passenger Agent, Mr. T. W. Pierce, Jr., a nephew of Colonel Pierce, is another very popular and efficient official of this railroad, and takes special pleasure in answering any and all inquiries sent to him regarding his road and the country through which it passes. His address is Houston, Texas.

The local Ticket Agent in this city, Mr. P. B. Freer; the Western Passenger Agent, Mr. Charles E. Miner; and the local Freight Agent, Mr. W. P. Pryor, are all courteous, well informed gentlemen, and are very efficient officials. Indeed, we doubt if there is an official in the employ of this company who will not compare favorably with similar officials on other railroads.

When we add that all the passenger trains are provided with Westinghouse air brakes, Miller platforms and couplers, elegant parlor and sleeping cars, and other conveniences for the comfort and safety of travellers, the road bed being rock ballasted and very smooth running, and steel rails being used during its entire length, our claims for the special merit of this railroad will be seen to be well grounded.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This is the second railroad which has been constructed to San Antonio, reaching there in the early part of 1881. This railroad is one of the most important of any in Texas, being a part of the great Gould system, and having numerous feeders, taps, and branches throughout the State, besides several northern connections. The name International is not a misnomer, since it crosses the State from its northeastern boundary through a very rich country to San Antonio, thence to the Rio Grande River at Laredo, and thence across the river into Mexico. The building of the Mexican line is progressing very rapidly, and that country is being rapidly developed through its agency.

The counties through which the main line and branches extend are: Gregg, Smith, Rusk, Cherokee, and Anderson, the latter being the county in which is situated Palestine, the headquarters of the road, and where are located their extensive machine and car shops. These five counties compose some of the finest lumber regions in the world, and also abound in iron ore rich in quality and inexhaustible in quantity; besides, they are all good farming counties, and are unsurpassed for all fruits indigenous to the South and Southwest. Of the same nature are Houston, Trinity, Walker, Montgomery, and Harris, along the line from Palestine to Houston. From Harris the Columbia Tap goes through Brazoria to the Brazos, opening some of the most productive sugar lands in the world, the productive capacity of which is incalculable. From Palestine westward to Hearne, it goes through Leon and Robertson counties, embracing the celebrated Trinity River bottom lands, which have no superior on this continent. Thence it strikes that vast, rich grain and general agricultural and stock-raising region of country extending to the Rio Grande, being rolling prairie all the way, passing through the counties of Robertson, Milam, Williamson, Travis (where it crosses the Colorado on a magnificent iron bridge of six spans, at Austin, the Texas capital), Hays, Comal, Bexar (pronounced Behor),

where is situated San Antonio, the Alamo City, one of the most historical cities and the oldest organized one in the United States; Medina, Frio, La Salle, and Webb to Laredo, the American terminus, thence into Mexico.

This company has over five million acres of the very finest lands in the Union, which they offer very cheap and on favorable terms; and, also, they lease large tracts of good grazing lands for five years, at two cents per acre. Tickets from any part of the world can be bought over this line; and they offer superior inducements to immigrants, having an immigrants' home at Palestine, where rooms, cooking utensils, fuel, and everything except food, are furnished free of charge to those seeking homes, until they are suited and settled down. Any information solicited will be promptly and cheerfully given in regard to their lands and homes, by addressing the Immigration Bureau of the International Railroad, at Palestine; and all information in reference to tickets and passenger and immigrant transportation will receive a prompt reply if addressed to Mr. B. W. McCullough, General Agent, Marshall, Texas. This road runs two mail and express trains each way daily, with first-class coaches and everything that money and enterprise can suggest to insure speed and comfort to passengers. Pullman sleepers and drawing-room cars on all through trains. At Longview Junction connection is made with the Texas and Pacific for St. Louis, via the Iron Mountain and Southern, and at Minneola with the Missouri Pacific for Chicago and points west along the Texas and Pacific line. Colonel H. M. Hoxie is the general manager of this road and all its branches; and, with General Talmage, he is master of the entire Gould system, which includes, by a recent coup de grace, the Wabash line in addition to the ones enumerated above. The officers are: R. S. Hayes, President; T. W. Pearsall, Vice-President, New York; H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louis; D. S. H. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer, Palestine, Texas; Jacob S. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, New York; B. W. McCullough, General Agent, Marshall, Texas.

PAPER RAILROADS.

There are numerous other railroads which have been projected to this city, for some of which charters have been obtained, but they exist only on paper, and although some of these will be built in the near future, we confine ourselves at this time to actualities only.

CHAPTER VI.

SAN ANTONIO AS A HEALTH RESORT.

THE earliest writings concerning San Antonio make special mention of the healthfulness of the climate. From the earliest settlers of this city to the present inhabitants, all have united in praising our health-giving breezes and wonderful climate. Healthy, robust men walk the streets of San Antonio to-day, who a few years ago came here apparently in the last stages of the consumption. It sounds strangely to a visitor from other sections of the United States to hear a party of great, healthy San Antonians telling of the number of hemorrhages they had when they first came to this city, yet such meetings are of almost daily occurrence. Were there space in this little book (which has already exceeded its originally prescribed limits), we could give the names of many such former invalids who now would make worthy members of a fat men's club. We will mention but one, Dr. Mortimer Slocum, who came here several years ago a confirmed consumptive, having frequent hemorrhages from his lungs, weak and emaciated, but who now is a picture of perfect health, and weighing about two hundred pounds. Parties writing to Dr. Slocum, who is now engaged in real estate business here, can learn more concerning the beneficial effects of our climate.

Invalids coming here will find the best accommodation and attention at our hotels and boarding-houses, and, with all, very skilful physicians and surgeons to prescribe for them. Few cities in America can boast of more skilful physicians than San Antonio, and every school of medical belief and practice is represented by distinguished practitioners. A few of these will be found named in our advertising columns, and letters addressed to such will receive full answer.

The reader must not suppose that San Antonio is the only health resort in Western Texas. True it is the objective point of invalids seeking relief from their lung and throat troubles, and many invalids prefer to remain here and be treated by local physicians; but there are hundreds of mineral springs of rare power in special diseases, which springs are found at convenient distances by rail and stage from this city.

The Luling Springs, situated at Luling, Texas, on the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad, about fifty-eight miles east of San Antonio, possess rare curative power in all affections of the kidneys, being of special power in curing Bright's disease of the kidneys. Many wonderful cures have been effected there by using the waters from these springs. They also are of special benefit in obstinate cases of indigestion and resultant diseases. There is ample hotel accommodation at these springs.

Another valuable mineral spring is known as the Sutherland Spring; it is situated an easy distance from San Antonio by stage, and lies southeast of this city. In fact mineral springs abound here, and nearly every disease that flesh is heir to finds a natural remedy at once cheap and effective. Further information regarding these mineral springs can be obtained by writing to our local physicians, and particularly to Drs. Jones and Bowen, of this city, who have given special attention to this subject, and who can give a number of instances of truly remarkable cures which have been effected by the use of these waters.

Dr. Joseph Jones, one of our most distinguished practitioners, and who has devoted a series of years to the study of our wonderful climate, thus writes on this subject:

WESTERN TEXAS.

The Great Health Resort for Invalids Suffering from Chronic Affections of the Air Passages, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Inflammation of the Throat, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Asthma, etc., etc.

(The most important climate elements, temperature of the atmosphere, its dryness or moisture, density, electricity, brightness or cloudiness of the sky, the ozone

of the atmosphere, etc., will be considered in the comparison of this section with other places having a reputation as health resorts.)

MINNESOTA.

Beginning with Minnesota, which has a very severe climate, but for the very short pleasant summers there would be but little to commend it to the invalid. The summer is so short that in most cases there cannot be more than temporary improvement. The winters cannot be endured by invalids from a warmer climate. The mean temperature for the year is 42°. The daily variations amount to 40°. Much of the State is free from malaria, and the air is pure. Results represent the State unfavorably, especially for consumptives.

AMONG THE ROCKIES.

The climate of the western and interior mountain country (Cordilleras) of the States and Territories requires our earnest attention because of the thousands of invalids going there yearly. This vast mountain country of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, of nearly a million square miles, has a climate notorious for its sudden and violent changes of temperature, also very light and dry air. At Denver, Colorado, an elevation of more than five thousand feet above the sea, the annual mean temperature is 47°. Extremes for the year about 17° below, and 100° above zero; in a single month, 10° below and 82° above zero.

It is not uncommon for the daily variation to reach 40°; equability cannot be claimed for either of the seasons. The effect of this rare atmosphere on invalids but recently from one of greater density, suffering from chronic disease of the lungs, is wonderful. All can understand that in pulmonary consumption the capacity of the lungs for receiving air is more or less curtailed, and that air may be very pure, as it is in this mountain country, yet if sufficient cannot be received into the lungs to supply the oxygen necessary to change the blood from venous to arterial, life cannot be supported—the sufferer must die. If we consider that density of the atmosphere diminishes in the ratio that volume increases, at an elevation of one mile (that being about the elevation of Denver), the density is diminished one-fourth and the volume increased one fourth. Therefore, at Denver the invalid has to take into the lungs by each inspiration one-fourth more of air by volume than would be required at the level of the sea to receive the same amount of oxygen. In health the adult takes into the lungs by each inspiration twenty inches of air at sea level; at Denver, twenty-five is required. The immediate effect upon the consumptive on reaching that altitude is the dreadful feeling of want of air, the sufferer exclaiming, frequently: "I can't get enough air." Accompanying this feeling we find frequent feeble pulse, frequent respirations, reaching sixty or more per minute, congestion and acute inflammation of lung tissue adjacent to parts affected by tubercle; hemorrrhages, passive or active, are common. We see persons having light hemorrhages while walking about, and it is not a rare occurrence to see an active hemorrhage produce death very suddenly. These conditions and facts apply in greater or less degree to this vast mountain country, known as the Cordilleras. It is a good country for diseased liver and spleen, caused by living in a malarious country; also for dyspeptics, but it is evidently the duty of the physician to advise his patients suffering from pulmonary consumption against going to a country so fraught with danger of dreadful hemorrhages, premature death, etc.

CALIFORNIA.

The California coast, from Santa Barbara to San Diego, has a good climate for consumptives. The air is invigorating, temperature uniform, the range per annum is very small. The great distance to be travelled by most invalids is one of the principal objections to making this selection.

FLORIDA

has been well tried by consumptives and has failed to sustain its once good reputation. Malaria, an enervating atmosphere, and the body of cold water coming down from the extreme north, between the coast and Gulf Stream, reaching a great way if not the entire length of the Florida coast, causing chilly winds several months of the year, constitute some of the disadvantages of this climate for invalids.

The climates of other health resorts in the United States are very well represented in respect to temperature, character of the atmosphere, etc., by those treated of above. We find an exception in some important respects in Western Texas. This section of "health belt" has become the home of the consumptive and for those suffering from any of the forms of chronic disease of the air passages.

WESTERN TEXAS

has an elevation of about four hundred to sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere is dry, dense, very invigorating, free from fogs and malaria. The following is clipped from the *Texas Sun*. Dr. Peterson has been regarded as one of the most careful and reliable observers.

Dr. Fred Peterson, who made observations for several years for the government during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, reports as follows :

1868—	Degs.
Mean temperature of spring months	74.33
“ “ “ summer months.....	84.33
“ “ “ autumn months.....	71.35
“ “ “ winter months.....	54.66
“ “ “ whole year.....	71.16
Rainfall.....	46.6 inches.
1869—	Degs.
Mean temperature of spring months.....	66.43
“ “ “ summer months.....	83.1
“ “ “ autumn months.....	67.55
“ “ “ winter months.....	52.93
“ “ “ whole year.....	67.05
Rainfall.....	49.03 inches.
1870—	Degs.
Mean temperature of spring months.....	68.7
“ “ “ summer months.....	83.1
“ “ “ autumn months.....	67.53
“ “ “ winter months.....	52.93
“ “ “ whole year.....	68.36
Rainfall.....	35.12 inches.

The walls of rock or brick buildings never show dampness or mould, and there are more bright, beautiful days during the year than bless the famed land of Italy; the skies are as clear, and the blue vault of heaven more lovely than it can possibly be in Italy. From the middle of September until the end of April there can certainly nowhere else be found so delightful a climate, and during the summer months the nights are cool and pleasant.

The climate of Western Texas, according to the isothermal lines, which differ materially from the parallels of latitude, is placed, San Antonio being the principal city, in average temperature with Guaymas, Mexico; New Orleans, La.; Madeira Islands, and Canton. The climate receives some of its mildness from the great ocean current or gulf stream of the Atlantic Ocean, which makes its circuit of about ten thousand miles, bringing its heat from the equatorial region and throwing its warm streams hundreds of miles inland; and it fortunately escapes the chilly winds of the Florida coast, caused by the body of cold water coming from the north and insinuating itself between the land and gulf stream, the coast of Western Texas being hundreds of miles beyond its terminus. It is the Pacific Ocean current (Kura Sewa stream) which imparts to the coast climate of California much of its mildness.

A NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Western Texas is again favored by nature in the abundance of her disinfectant (ozone). This element of the atmosphere is so abundant that meats are preserved perfectly in the open air without salt. The bodies of hundreds and thousands of dead animals lying on the prairies emit no odor whatever. It is this, with the other elements of a pure atmosphere, which removes tubercle and cures the consumptive. It is a well established fact that yellow fever cannot prevail here as an epidemic. It is equally true that ozone constitutes the exemption.

WONDERFUL CURES.

Time and space will not permit me to make anything more than a hasty review of a few of the many cases in our midst, illustrating the wonderful changes and effects which nature has in this climate wrought upon the constitution of man; and these very cases stand amongst our leading citizens to-day as living monuments to the credit of Western Texas.

Among others who have felt the lasting benefits of this balmy clime may be mentioned Judge Ogden, now one of the leading practising attorneys of this city; Colonel King, formerly editor of the San Antonio *Daily Express*; W. H. Jackson, the owner of a large ranch of improved cattle, and H. H. McLane, a retired stock-raiser, who resides on a beautiful place at the head of the San Antonio River, and there, surrounded by health, wealth, and happiness, sings the praises of Western Texas.

LIFE INSURANCE DISCOUNTED.

A short sketch from what is known of the life of Dr. Mortimer Slocum, one of the old and much-esteemed citizens of this place, will undoubtedly interest many of our readers.

About twenty years ago Dr. Slocum was a resident of Chicago, Ill. He was then practicing homœopathy in that city. He had a steadily-increasing practice, and as time flew by he became the son-in-law of Dr. Smith, who was about the first doctor to unfurl the banner of homœopathy in the West. He afterwards formed a partnership with Dr. E. A. Small, a celebrated homœopath of Chicago, and they were soon doing the leading business of that city. Dr. Slocum's health, however, gave way, and he was soon afflicted with severe hemorrhages. He saw at once that he would be obliged to give up his practice and seek a more genial climate, therefore he went to New Orleans, La. After remaining two winters there, without much improvement, he returned to Chicago.

In Chicago, however, he grew worse so rapidly that it was feared he would not live from one month to another. As a last resort he bid farewell to his friends and departed for San Antonio, Texas, which was then quite a journey from Chicago. A short time after he arrived here he received an offer from the Life Insurance Company in which he was insured, to compromise with him, as no one expected him to live. He accepted the compromise, received \$1,500 in gold for his policy, and determined to live.

He was at this time, and long after, only able to walk about one hundred yards at a time, and after resting a while, would continue his walk. I have heard it stated by himself and others that he has frequently been tracked along the pavement by the blood that flowed from his lungs as he walked along.

Such was the condition of this gentleman upon his arrival in San Antonio some twenty years ago; but with the advantages of this magnificent climate, assisted by careful and judicious homœopathic treatment, he steadily improved until freed from the inroads of that fearful disease.

He is at the present time the picture of health, and is living on a high hill just seven miles west, which overlooks this city, where he can still enjoy the delightful breezes and balmy air to which he owes his life.

Mr. Robert Vance, formerly connected with the house of Emory, Lowe & Co., of Louisville, Ky., was, when he arrived here, afflicted with frequent and severe hemorrhages, and was of a consumptive family, most of whom had died of lung disease. He spent two years, from April, 1860, at the ranch of H. H. McLane, in Karnes County, West Texas, and there left with health perfectly restored, and is now with his family residing in Louisville, Ky.

He has also a sister, Mrs. Payne, of Goliad, West Texas, who came here in the fall of 1860 with very decided symptoms of tubercular disease, who has long since been perfectly restored to health.

Two brothers and two sisters of the Ruckman family, also consumptives by hereditary descent, were similarly restored to health; the two former are still living in Helena, Karnes County, Texas, and the two sisters have returned to their old home in Pennsylvania.

It would take volumes to enumerate each individual cure, and these that I have cited are some few of those which we have evidences of, daily, in our social intercourse with our friends.

One great mistake that seems to prevail generally amongst invalids, is that they think they must go home as soon as the summer season sets in; that it will not only do them no good to remain here, but it will debilitate and further weaken their exhausted frames. I have examined this matter thoroughly, and while I find that it is better for invalids to come here during the fall or early spring, yet the greatest benefit that they derive from this climate is during the spring and summer months; and the best and most remarkable cures that I have found were of those who remained here both summer and winter.

Suitable accommodations can be obtained here in the city, but after February the weather is pleasant enough to go to the country, and there, with good diet, comfortable quarters, healthy exercise in the pure country air, unrestrained by etiquette or fashion, "roughing it" in such a way as will eventually restore all those to health who will follow this advice, if their coming here has not been delayed into the last stages of the disease.

While we have numerous evidences of wonderful cures before, yet I must unhesitatingly urge all those who are afflicted not to delay but come at once to San Antonio, Texas; and from here you can select that portion of Western Texas best suited to your disease, and the sooner you invalids make up your minds to come, the sooner your health will be restored, and the better will be your chances in after life.

Yours truly,

J. JONES, M.D.

San Antonio, Texas.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The City Physician, Dr. R. Menger, presents the following official report of the mortality in this city during the year 1881. We give it almost entire, only omitting such portions of the report as have no bearing on the city's health, and relate to recommendations made by Dr. Menger to the City Council in regard to amendments proposed to the City Ordinances for the preservation of health.

Total number of deaths from all causes, 560; total number from diseases of the respiratory system, 133; total from diseases of the nervous system, 113; total from diseases of the alimentary system, 95; total from zymotic causes, 124. Whites, 367; colored 63; Mexicans, 130; residents, 115; non-residents, 445. Natives of Texas, 322; United States, 160; Mexico, 27; Germany, 33; other States, 18. In January there died 28; February, 34; March, 40; April, 26; May, 82; June, 75; July, 51; August, 49; September, 44; October, 41; November, 44; December, 46. Ward 1, 128; Ward 2, 123; Ward 3, 176; Ward 4, 75. Under 1 year, 203, from 1 to 5 years of age, 72; from 4 to 19, 20; from 10 to 20, 29; from 20 to 30, 61; from 30 to 40, 62; from 40 to 50, 33; from 50 to 60, 29; from 60 to 70, 22; from 70 to 80, 22; from 80 to 90, 4; from 90 to 100, 1; at 105, 1; at 106, 1.

Consumption, 78; pneumonia, 24; hemorrhage of lungs, 4; bronchitis, 11; whooping cough, 11; croup, 3; abscess of pharynx, 1; asphyxia, 1; gastritis and inflammation of bowels, 26; cholera infantum, 40; cholera morbus, 3; dysentery, 13; diarrhoea (mostly chronic), 17; natural obstruction of rectum, 1; cancer recti, 1; meningitis and encephalitis, 12; apoplexy, 9; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; myelo-meningitis spinalis, 2; tetanus and trismus (mostly children), 17; convulsions (mostly children from teething or meningitis), 13; sunstroke, 2; fright, 1; alcoholism, 5; rheumatism, 1; muscular atrophy, 1; hepatitis, 10; dropsy, 5; icterus, 3; omphalitis, 1; heart disease, 12; thrombosis of pulmonary artery, 1; typhoid fever, 16; intermittent fever, 2; malarial fever, 5; measles, 11; puerperal fever, 4; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 3; general peritonitis, 2; Bright's disease, 3; syphilis, 4; teething, 5; general debility and inanition, 10; stillborn, 25; premature birth, 15; marasmus and scrofula, 43; congenital anemia, 1; strangulated hernia, 1; stone in bladder, 2; secondary hemorrhage after amputation, 1; secondary amputation, 1; accidental injuries, 9; internal injuries, 2; shot wounds, 4; burns, 4; drowned, 2; suicides, 6; poisoning, 5.

There is an increase of deaths during this year of 75, as compared with the total number of deaths of the year previous. This is mostly due to the increase of our city in population, the population of this year being estimated up to 25,000 inhabitants; that of the year previous up to 22,000.

The report shows that the largest mortality prevailed during the year in the

first and second wards. In May, June, and July we had the most sickness and the greatest mortality. As usual, the causes of death were mainly from consumption and children stillborn, or in infancy or childhood. The total number of deaths in infancy and childhood were 305. If this number and those from consumption are excluded from the entire mortuary report, but 177 deaths, from the most different causes, are left. Having already gone into detailed explanations concerning the mortality of last year, it may be allowed to say a few more words and ascertain the CAUSES OF THE INCREASED MORTALITY AMONG CONSUMPTIVES IN OUR CITY. These unfortunate consumptives are generally sent here by the advice of northern physicians on account of our healthy climate. Now that our climate in general is extremely healthy and beneficial to lung troubles is unquestionably approved by the older physicians of this country, and is also proved by many former consumptives, who came here apparently near the margin of the grave, and are now enjoying the best of health in our city. But frequently strangers from the north, and even from Mexico, visit our city, whose lungs are so affected or partially destroyed by disease, that our climate is and can be of but short benefit to them. The doctor goes on to relate that invalids come here and remain in unfavorable localities for comforts which they have been accustomed to enjoy at their homes. A desire to save expense is often the cause of this; but cheap accommodations can be obtained in neighboring localities at a greater elevation than this city, which is of benefit in all lung troubles. If the invalids on their arrival here will at once consult our local physicians they can obtain all the needed information on the subject.

Dr. Menger has also added the following report of deaths in this city from January 1 to May 31, 1882, which will prove of general interest:

Total deaths from all causes, 222; of these, 146 were whites; 20 colored, and 56 Mexicans. These are again divided into 165 residents and 57 non-residents. Their nativity was: Texas, 106; United States, 74; Mexico, 16; Germany, 15; other countries, 11. Divided according to age, the report shows 62 under one year; 11 from one to five years; 6 from five to ten years; 6 from ten to twenty years; 36 from twenty to thirty years; 43 from thirty to forty years; 23 from forty to fifty years; 14 from fifty to sixty years; 12 from sixty to seventy years; 7 from seventy to eighty years; and 2 from eighty to ninety years. The causes of death are divided as follows: Zymotic diseases, 11; diseases of nervous system, 31; diseases of respiratory organs, 52; typhoid fever, 7; malarial fevers, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 47; pneumonia, 5; meningitis and encephalitis 12; convulsions, 19; alvular and other heart diseases, 9; and stillborn, 21.

SANTA ROSA HOSPITAL.

This is an institution of which San Antonians justly feel proud, it being ably conducted under the charge of Mother Superior St. Pierre, assisted by a trained corps of Sisters of Charity, and affording an unequalled home for the afflicted who visit this city in search of health and needing the best medical attention and careful nursing. The hospital building is large and roomy, with perfect ventilation. The location is an admirable one, being on high land west of the old city, fronting San Pedro Plaza, and convenient to the International and Great Northern Railroad depot and with the depot line of the street cars passing within a short distance from the door. Here, retired, yet easily accessible from any part of the city by means of the street cars or hacks, commanding a beautiful view from its windows, and constantly fanned by health bestowing breezes; removed from the bustle and confusion of the city, yet connected with every portion of it by telephone; having ample grounds and all the modern conveniences, including water from the San Antonio Water Works, with ample bathing facilities on each floor; it is a model of its kind, while the scrupulous neatness of every part of the establishment and the motherly care of the good Sisters bring comfort and rest to the weary invalid, and often of itself restores the patient to perfect health, even without the intervention of medical skill.

The City Physician, in referring to this institution in his annual report for 1881, says: "Our private hospital, Santa Rosa, has undergone many improvements during the past year. There is more room for the sick, and these are provided with good, clean beds. The hospital has its water works, several bathing apparatus in well-ventilated apartments, litters on which to carry sick or injured persons, a dead house,

etc. It has been kept in good sanitary order during the year, and the Sisters of Charity deserve much credit for their untiring attention to the sick. The total number of sick persons admitted during the year is two hundred and twelve; of these one hundred and fifty were private patients, and among them twenty-seven deaths are recorded. The remaining sixty-two patients were city paupers, mostly strangers, of which number twelve died. Several patients were admitted in a dying condition, and were laborers employed on the various railroads centreing here."

Private patients are given rooms by themselves, supplied with all the home comforts so grateful to invalids, and at a cost ranging from a dollar to two dollars per day, including board and nursing. Each private patient engages his own physician, and must pay extra for his medicines. It will be seen from the above that this hospital not only offers superior accommodations, but is also much cheaper for an invalid than any hotel or boarding-house.

CHAPTER VII

WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURES.

THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER.

ONE of the principal natural attractions of San Antonio is the beautiful little river which bursts forth from the ground from innumerable springs about three miles north of the Main Plaza. The two principal springs are beautiful points to visit. The one in the villa of Mr. Geo. W. Brackenridge can only be seen by obtaining the permission of the owner, but the other large spring on the Lane estate can be visited at any time and will well repay the visitor. The true source of the river is believed to be an underground stream which first finds an outlet at the point indicated. One of the facts which goes to substantiate the subterranean river theory is that the water in the head springs remains at a uniform temperature during the entire year, and the rise and fall of the water in the river, other than from overflows of other streams in this vicinity, and which are of very rare occurrence, is not affected by local rains. By some it is supposed that the subterranean source of these springs is fed by the melting snows of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which, entering the subterranean channel, are thence conveyed to this locality, where they find an outlet and form one of the most attractive little streams in Western Texas.

From the head springs the river flows in a very tortuous course between well wooded banks to the Gulf of Mexico, winding its way through this city so that in the six miles included in the city limits, its bed is fully fifteen miles in length, and, besides furnishing the power and water supply for the water works and the power for local mills, also feeds the ancient and modern irrigation ditches which also traverse the city's length and irrigate the vegetable and other gardens along their course.

The river is crossed within the city limits by eight bridges; six of these are large iron bridges for teams and pedestrians and two foot bridges. The iron bridge over the river at the Houston Street crossing is to be replaced by a large bridge, and the present Houston Street bridge is to be placed over the river at some other point. These bridges are beautiful as well as substantial structures, and add to the attractiveness of the city as well as to the convenience of citizens and visitors. Fish abound in the river, and consist of the blue catfish, common catfish, perch, gars, trout, suckers, buffalo, German carp, shad, and other varieties, placed there by the United States Fish Commissioners. Above where the irrigation ditches empty into the river, near its head, the water is very clear and of a beautiful blue color, but lower down it becomes more tinged with the color of the clay which borders its banks.

In 1877 Mr. W. R. Freeman, an expert in such matters and the designer and engineer of the San Antonio Waterworks, made a very careful survey of the river. From his report we glean the following facts: The volume of the river, determined by actual experiments, is about 16,149 cubic feet per minute, equivalent to $30\frac{1}{2}$ horse power for each foot of fall. The horse power for any fall may be found by multiplying $30\frac{1}{2}$ by the fall. The total fall in the river from its source to the end of the city limits on the south is about 107.38 feet. Being but the visible result of a powerful subterranean river, its volume and power are capable of being indefinitely increased by artesian wells near its source, while, by removing existing obstructions or by straightening its course the rapidity of its current can be more than doubled and its original purity will be retained along its course. As yet the capabilities of this wonderful stream are but partially developed, yet it drives the powerful machinery of our waterworks, furnishes pure water to the many private consumers, the fire hydrants, private hydrants, the public and private fountains about the city, and is also used to drive the water motors which run the large presses of the *Daily Express*, *Evening Light*, M. M. Mooney and other printing establishments, besides a number of small manufactories. It also furnishes the

water for our ancient and modern system of irrigation ditches and drives the machinery of larger mills and manufactories along its course, and yet has sufficient unemployed power to drive many times the amount of machinery now in use.

SAN ANTONIO WATERWORKS.

The waterworks here are the monument of the engineering skill of Mr. W. R. Freeman, who, though still a young man, is an engineer of considerable experience and sound judgment in the construction and management of waterworks, he having been connected with the construction of the Kansas City and Austin waterworks, besides other engineering enterprises calculated to give him great experience and of great benefit in a work of this character. That he did his work well the present success of the waterworks fully attests. Mr. Freeman was backed in his work by Mr. J. B. Lacoste, a public-spirited citizen, who, by his financial standing and ability, furnished the funds necessary to complete the enterprise. The works are now in the hands of a powerful stock company, headed by Mr. George W. Brackenridge, president of the San Antonio National Bank, under whom numerous improvements and extensions have been made.

The main buildings, machinery, etc., of the waterworks are situated near the head of the river on the road to the Brackenridge villa, advantage being taken of a large bend to secure the desired fall of water to work the powerful turbines which drive the pumps. The pump-house, a one-story stone structure, built with an eye to beauty as well as use, contains all the machinery of the works, and is connected with the company's office by telephone, thereby placing the machinery under the control of the officers of the company three miles away, and in case of fire or other emergency, enabling word for an increase of quantity or power to be given immediately. The works are a combination of the reservoir and direct pressure system, a system which was originated and perfected by Mr. Freeman. The reservoir is situated on a hill about a mile east of the works, at an elevation above the Main Plaza of fully one hundred and fifty feet. This reservoir has a capacity of five millions gallons, and an additional reservoir of larger capacity is projected. The original pumping machinery consisted of two Worthington duplex pumps, with water plungers fourteen inches in diameter and ten and one-half inch stroke, driven by two Eclipse double turbines seventy-two inches in diameter, working under a head of six and one-half feet fall. This fall was produced by excavating a race course six hundred and fifty feet in length and forty feet in width across a neck of land at the works. Since then additional power has been added and the mains now extend to every part of the city. This is the first use of the water power of the river below its source.

THE ALAMO MILL.

Passing down the river several miles in its windings along the valley, and by many admirable locations for manufacturing enterprises, we next come to the Alamo Mill, which was established about eight years ago, and is situated on Avenue B and Eighth Street, and is run by water power, driving a sixty-inch iron turbine water wheel, of about forty-horse power, which can be increased to one hundred and twenty-five horse power, and is said to be the finest water power now in use within the city limits. The present capacity of the mill is about fifty barrels of flour per day, and the enterprising managers of the mill manufacture all grades of flour, including the famed "patent process;" also corn meal, and all kinds of mill feeds. The mill has been doing an increasing business, and improved machinery has been added since its commencement. No flour is better thought of than the products of the Alamo Mill, and the machinery is kept running day and night, with orders ahead.

THE LAUX MILL.

Passing down the river by other undeveloped sites for manufacturing enterprises, we next come to the Laux mill. This is a five story stone structure, with ample machinery, which can be driven by either water power or steam. The water power is communicated to the machinery by a large undershot iron water wheel, of about twelve horse power, while the steam engine now in use is of about forty-horse power. The capacity of the mill is from twelve to fourteen bushels of flour per

hour, besides corn meal, mill feeds, and hominy. The mill is now run by Messrs. Landa & Sons also of New Braunfels, Texas, and is situated on the bank of the river a little back from Soledad Street.

THE LEWIS MILL.

Again following the course of the river in its tortuous windings, we next come to the Lewis Mill, which has been run for many years, and is situated on the river bank, at the double iron bridge which crosses the river at this point and connects with Garden Street on the south. This mill is now controlled by A. Beyer & Co., and has about twelve horse power communicated to the machinery by an undershot water wheel. Its capacity is about twenty-four barrels of flour or three hundred and sixty bushels of corn meal in each twenty-four hours.

THE GUENTHERS MILLS.

Following the river in its windings by other undeveloped water powers we next come to the Guenther's Mills, run by C. H. Guenther & Sons. These mills are designated as the upper and lower mills, and are located near the iron bridge which leads to the road passing the United States Arsenal. The upper mill is run by a thirty horse power undershot water wheel, operating three pairs of stones, and has a capacity of twenty barrels of No. 2 flour and two hundred and fifty bushels of corn meal in twenty four hours. The lower mill, situated below the upper mill, consists of flour and corn mills. The flour mill is run by a seventy-two inch (forty horse power) turbine water wheel, operating five pairs of stones (burrs), and all the latest improved mill machinery. Its capacity is seventy barrels of the best flour in twenty-four hours. The corn mill is run by a twenty horse power undershot water wheel, operating two pairs of stones, and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty bushels of corn meal in twenty-four hours.

THE MISSION MILLS.

From this point there are no mills of any description, although the river abounds with admirable water powers, until we reach the old Mission of San Juan, about six miles below the city, where are located the Mission Mills, the largest enterprise in the way of manufacturing yet established here. It was about two years ago when Messrs. Berg Bros. started this enterprise and built a large four story frame mill for their wool burring, scouring, and pulling establishment. Here the burry and dirty wools are converted into a merchantable article, ready for immediate manufacture. They also began pulling wool, and have thus made this city a large market for sheep skins. Some skins and furs are tanned at these mills by a quick process, and all the work done is strictly first-class. So great has been the success of the enterprising projectors of these mills that last year they erected a large cotton gin near by, also run by water power, and have done a large amount of business, which has caused them already to increase their power, and even then they constantly had a large amount of work ahead. The present power in the main mill is obtained from a forty-four inch turbine water wheel, of a present capacity of about forty horse power, which is capable of being increased to three hundred and fifty horse power. They now contemplate putting in full machinery for manufacturing woolen fabrics next winter, and will use only the latest patents of machinery in the work. The mill is connected with the office of Messrs. Berg & Bro., in this city, by a private telephone line erected by Messrs. Berg & Bro. In order to avoid being considered visionary we will not speak of the possibilities of this enterprise, but we only repeat the opinion of all who are capable of judging of the matter, when we say that no enterprise has ever been established in this city which promises grander results than the Mission Mills.

OTHER STREAMS, ETC.

San Antonio is one of the best watered cities in the Southwest; not only has it the San Antonio River winding its way through the eastern part of the city, its very extensive system of acequias or irrigation ditches, and the waterworks mains extending to every part of the city, but also there are several small streams or creeks extending through the city limits west of and parallel to the river from north to south. The principal of these is the San Pedro Creek, which takes its rise

at the beautiful resort known as San Pedro Springs, gushing forth from rocks and feeding numerous little ponds and lakes, feeding the San Pedro acequia or irrigation ditch, and emptying into the San Antonio River near the southern boundary of the city. This creek is a perpetual watercourse, and might be utilized by manufacturers, but at present is only used as a bathing place and for irrigation. West of this, and within the city limits, lies the Alazan Creek, which also feeds an acequia, but the creek itself has been neglected, and is so filled that it can only be relied on during the rainy season. Still further west lies the Leon Creek and the Medina River, with several minor creeks intervening. There are numerous wells about the city, and very many cisterns, so that at no time in the history of the city has there been a total lack of water, even in the seasons of the most prolonged droughts. The artesian origin of our rivers and creeks also attest the feasibility of an extensive system of artesian wells, which could be established at any time if there existed a reason for boring them. In such an emergency the cost of the wells would be very slight, as the rocks in this vicinity are mainly limestone, and would offer but slight resistance to the augers used for that purpose. Besides, the quality of water obtained here is very pure, and once the limestone formation was pierced it would be equal to the best freestone water of other countries. The rich and varied mineral deposits of this section of the country give promise of mineral wells of rare medicinal power. Many such have already been found in the adjacent country, as will be seen elsewhere in this volume.

OTHER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

With an abundance of raw material, water power unexcelled by any city in the South, cheap land, a climate which enables out-door work to be done during the entire year without causing the operative any inconvenience, an abundance of superior building material and moderate taxes, it is a matter of surprise to visitors that there are not more manufacturing enterprises here. The fact is that Western Texas has until recently been almost entirely given up to the stockmen and general traders. Until recently it was a common saying that even agriculture could not be profitably engaged in west of San Antonio. This fallacy is now being rapidly disproved by the sturdy agriculturists who are rapidly converting the western prairies into fertile farms, where not only grain but fruits are being raised with profit to the producers. The stockmen of the past made large profits, and were a lavish set of men, great big-hearted fellows, who bought what they wanted without regard to price, and who cared little for other enterprises than the one in which they were engaged. To such a class the arguments of projectors of manufacturing enterprises were nonsense; they had what they wanted, bought it and paid for it, and with their large gains they thought very little of saving a few dollars by patronizing home industry, or by the development of the country. It has only been within the last few years that a change has been noted. The stockmen are now located further West while the quiet farmer has located near the city. A new people have come on the scene, men from the manufacturing districts of the North and from Europe, who have been trained to closer ideas of economy. These are the men who are now developing the resources of this wonderland of America, and who, aided by others, will cause the San Antonio of the future to be the Lowell of Texas. The present showing, therefore, is but the beginning of the end, and, although small, is the nucleus of the grand results which must follow the present business boom which is waking the old Spanish town into a realization of present opportunities.

Other than those already mentioned, we have the following quasi-manufacturing enterprises here: Two soap factories, several small tanneries, a broom factory, a cotton-seed oil mill, patent wood pavement factory, several steam planing mills, and sash, door, and blind factories, several cotton gins, cement, and artificial stone factories, extensive lime kilns, breweries, ice factories, etc., etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

WATER POWER OF THE COMAL.

A WORK of this character is necessarily circumscribed in its scope, and deals more in generalities than in special descriptions of other than purely local scenes and events. The reader may, therefore, be deceived as to the general character of the surrounding country and be led to believe that San Antonio possesses all the natural advantages of a very large range of territory. Such is not the case, as there are very many valuable manufacturing sites in Western Texas, of which we can only mention one, but which can be taken as a sample of others, which if they do not equal it in all of their natural advantages, yet which offer rare opportunities for investments which cannot fail to yield very large profits in proportion to the amount of capital required.

About thirty miles in a northeasterly direction from San Antonio lies the beautiful little city of New Braunfels, the county seat of Comal County, a thrifty city well supplied with churches and schools, and surrounded by a very rich agricultural country, now tributary to San Antonio, and possessing several very fine water powers, but chiefly those of the Comal and the Guadalupe Rivers, both of which water the city. The New Braunfels woolen mills have a wide reputation beyond the limits of Texas, and other like enterprises here yield correspondingly large returns. The International and Great Northern Railroad passes through the city, and gives it direct communication with the large markets of the north; San Antonio, which is about an hour and thirty minutes ride by rail, and thence with Mexico, the International and Great Northern Railway being a link in the Gould system of railroads; also with the Pacific coast and Gulf ports by changing cars at San Antonio and taking the Southern Pacific Railway at that point for the Pacific, or the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway for Galveston, New Orleans, and other Gulf ports and eastern markets. There are also several stage lines which connect New Braunfels with various points along the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway. Here is also located

THE FINEST WATER POWER IN TEXAS.

This water power is from the head springs of the Comal River, a tributary of the Guadalupe. These springs, which are almost innumerable, and thus far in all seasons have been found to be apparently inexhaustible, gush forth from the base of the Comal Mountains and the river banks, while for nearly three miles the river itself fairly boils with springs, which burst forth from the river bed. Such a supply of water power the writer has never before seen, and its artesian origin causes it to maintain a uniform temperature during the entire year, while at the same time its purity is little short of marvellous. No more beautiful scenes can be imagined than are afforded along the entire length of the Comal River. The heavily timbered banks, with their innumerable springs gushing forth at the very roots of luxuriant tropical water plants, which wave their immense leaves in mute acknowledgment of the mighty power of the swift flowing stream which gives them sustenance; the marvellously clear water, through whose depths can be seen large fish darting among the vari-colored fern-like plants and mosses which carpet the river bottom, with frequent breaks sparkling with the dazzling brightness of the pebbles which mark the outpouring of fresh contributions from subterranean water courses to this great motor. On one side fertile fields, rich in their waving crops of grain and cotton, while high up on the other side are seen the wooded heights of the Comal mountains with occasional glimpses of the outcropping of the inexhaustible rock supply, which a beneficent Creator has placed thus handy for the builders of the great manufactories which will in the near future line these banks, and in turn feed thousands of people yet unborn. There may be those who think we write too strongly, but they are those who have not seen the beauties and appreciated the possibilities of the Comal River. This river, from its head spring for several miles, together with the

property on both banks, including stone quarries, cedar brakes, forests, mountain tops and fertile fields, is the property of Mr. Joseph Landa, the Rothschild of New Braunfels, himself a manufacturer, and constantly extending his manufacturing enterprises along his property. Mr. Landa is a native of Germany, but has resided in New Braunfels thirty years, and in Western Texas thirty-five years. It is a good proof of the healthfulness of the climate of New Braunfels that although Mr. Landa is now seventy-one years of age yet he is as sprightly as many a man of thirty years, and if he was quietly sitting in his business office (which he seldom is, as he is a man of great activity), a stranger would not suppose him to be a day older than fifty years. Fed by a raceway from the Comal River in his large flour, meal, and feed mill, a three story and a half stone structure, very solidly built, seventy-five feet in length by thirty feet in width, and provided with all the latest patents of mill machinery, driven by a single, thirty inch turbine water wheel, at present working under a force of twenty feet fall, which can at will be increased to a fall of thirty-three feet. This mill he intends to increase in size until it is more than double its present dimensions, as his constantly increasing business demands larger manufacturing facilities. So far as water power is concerned, it is, as we have before stated, practically inexhaustible. There are three additional raceways already constructed for this mill, each of which have a present fall of twenty feet, and capable of being increased to thirty three feet, which will carry the largest sized turbine water wheels.

Besides these there are two other raceways, each with a like fall, which are intended to run other machinery for manufactories not yet established. A forty-eight inch turbine water-wheel, with all the necessary shafting in a well constructed power-house, is now in position and awaits the coming of capitalists to utilize it. This location is at once high and dry, although with the water-power so abundant and immediately at hand. A cool breeze blows almost constantly during the summer months, and there is an abundance of shade all over the place, the trees being pecans, elms, various varieties of oak, figs, peaches, plums, pear, etc. Fruit is very abundant, and rare varieties of grapes are raised there with much less care than is required for the common varieties in the North.

Another important recommendation for this site for manufacturing enterprises, is the fact that the land is so high that there is no possible danger of an overflow or freshet; surface water producing no appreciable effect on the volume of the water flowage, the same being entirely artesian and continuous during the entire year. The main track of the International and Great Northern Railway, which extends from St. Louis through the heart of Mexico, runs within five hundred feet of the Landa Mills, and a switch will be constructed which will run to the mill elevators and to such other factories as may be erected in that locality, so that there will be every facility afforded for the receipt of the raw material and the shipment of the products of the mills.

Mr. Landa will soon build a corn shucker and sheller, and a hay-press on a large scale, which will be operated by water-power and will furnish raw material for a paper-mill, which he hopes will be erected by capitalists in the near future. Such an enterprise would pay a very large per cent. profit, as the country abounds with fibrous plants which are peculiarly adapted to paper-making.

Indeed, the power at this and other points along the land owned by Mr. Landa is amply sufficient to drive all the machinery of the hundreds of mills and factories that can be erected there. Manufacturers who desire to know more on this subject should address Mr. J. Landa, New Braunfels, Texas, and mention that they saw this notice of the property in the "Alamo City Guide." Information regarding all the various manufacturing sites in Western Texas and kindred subjects will be furnished by Stephen Gould, Secretary San Antonio Merchants' Exchange, San Antonio, Texas.

CHAPTER IX.

BUILDING MATERIAL, QUARRIES, ETC.

FEW localities are so liberally provided with various descriptions of building material as San Antonio. The lumber regions of Texas are all accessible to the city by rail, and sufficient lumber for fencing and like purposes is found in the hills about twenty miles to the north, which is brought here on wagons. Of stone there is no lack; the hills in the immediate vicinity are underlaid with limestone of various degrees of durability, some of which yields an excellent lime on being subjected to heat. There are several of these limekilns about the city, and they are run to their full capacity both on home orders and orders from other localities. If sufficient capital was invested in this work the present production might be increased many times, and the product would have a ready sale, as even now the home demand often exceeds the supply, and a lack of stock frequently causes delays in local building operations. This is another of the business opportunities to be found here.

The building stone is obtained in such liberal quantities that many of the private residences and all of the public buildings are constructed of it. This stone is generally described as the soft limestone and the hard limestone. The first is used in many of the smaller buildings, and when first quarried can be cut into any shape with an ordinary hatchet. This soft rock is also used in making lime. The stone becomes quite hard on exposure to the air, and will last for a long time, as is proven by the many old buildings about the city which are constructed of it. The supply is apparently inexhaustible.

The hard limestone is equally plentiful, and is the material used in the construction of the U. S. Quartermaster's Depot and numerous public buildings about the city. That found at the San Geronimo quarries, twenty-five miles northwest of this city, is pronounced the finest. The city quarries, situated near the head of the San Antonio River, furnishes a hard limestone, which, when first quarried, can be cut with a hand saw. These quarries are the best patronized on account of their location, and the stone having also been approved by the U. S. engineers in the construction of government works. The Salado quarry, situated about six miles north of the city, furnishes a rock still harder than that obtained from the city quarries, and is an excellent building material. From the Calaveras and Chupedera's Creeks, southeast of the city, we receive a very fine quality of flagging stone, which is extensively used here. In fact, in every direction from the city stone of various qualities is found in large quantities. It is safe to say that, although some of our quarries have been worked ever since the white men first entered this valley, yet they have never been fully developed, and it will be an impossibility to exhaust them, at least for centuries to come.

The San Geronimo quarries, situated about twenty-five miles northwesterly from San Antonio, lie at the base of a series of high hills, or, as they are termed here, mountains, with abundant water all about them, several valuable mineral springs, and well shaded with cedar groves and other valuable timber. The rock is of various qualities, and all of it is of superior quality and is inexhaustible. A new town has been laid out near the quarries, and the entire property is now in the market. For capitalists this property presents a ready means for making a very large profit in a short time. The town site is well watered, and is several hundred feet above the highest point in San Antonio, which is about seven hundred feet above the Gulf of Mexico. If the proper parties take hold of this property it can be made a celebrated health resort.

Cements of the finest qualities are manufactured from various stones and clays found here in the greatest abundance. A reference to our remarks about the Alamo Cement Works will show this more fully.

Brick are manufactured in this city on a limited scale only, although large beds of brick-clay are known to exist in this vicinity. The trouble seems to be that

sufficient capital has never been invested in the work, and skilled labor has not been employed. There is a large demand for brick here, but although there is every facility for making brick in this city, yet the best quality is brought here by rail. A few years will change this, and then San Antonio brick will form a large item in our exports.

The manufacture of artificial stone in this city has been carried to a degree of perfection that is very gratifying. The substantial and excellent sidewalks on our business streets are constructed of this material, and attest to its superiority over any other material previously used for this purpose. Drain tile, chimney caps, etc., are also made of it, and it is put to a variety of other uses. This business is still in its infancy, but is steadily increasing, and will soon reach large proportions.

Pottery of superior quality is manufactured along the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, but with our large and inexhaustible beds of excellent fire-clay and other fine clays, the manufacture of fine pottery should be an extensive business here. All that is needed is for parties with experience in the work, backed by sufficient capital, to make the start, and a business will be inaugurated which will pay a very large profit to its projectors. At present there is a large and constantly increasing demand for pottery of all kinds here, and San Antonio is the depot of supply for a very large section of Western Texas and Mexico. Indeed a large trade can be built up in this line with the Pacific coast on the west, as far north as St. Louis, and bounded on the east by New Orleans. This is a prize which awaits some one possessing sufficient energy, experience, and capital to grasp it.

THE ALAMO CEMENT COMPANY.

This is a local corporation which has proved beyond the power of contradiction that the very best cement can be manufactured here from the rocks and clays found in great abundance in this vicinity. The works of this company are situated about three miles in a northerly direction from the business centre of this city, and are at present run by a Greenleaf engine of fifty-horse power. In the quarry adjoining is found the various compounds necessary for their production. These are carried by an elevated tramway to large kilns, 32 feet high and nine feet in diameter, lined with home-made fire brick, and capable of holding three hundred barrels of cement. There it is calcined, and thence conveyed to the Blake crusher. It afterwards passes through roller crushers, and is conveyed by the elevator to mills on the floor above, capable of grinding eighty barrels per day. Here it is ground and immediately passed down a chute into the barrels for shipment, unless it be Portland cement, which requires further manipulation. These are the present arrangements, but certain improvements are being made by which the manual labor in the production of these cements will be reduced, and the execution of orders materially expedited to the extent of 200 barrels per day. There is a coöperation on the place, and here strong barrels are made by competent workmen. The staves and hoops are of northern manufacture, but Mr. Kalteyer thinks they could be equally well prepared in Texas, and cheaper, and he is anxious to encourage this kind of industry.

The Alamo Cement Company manufactures two kinds of cement; the "Alamo Portland," and the "Alamo Roman." The first grade—the "Alamo Portland"—is the best quality, and is equal to the English Portland, which costs from \$3 to \$5 more per barrel. The second grade—the "Alamo Roman"—the company places in competition with the Rosendale, Louisville, and other American cements, and we are pleased to record that the Alamo Roman is at least twice as strong as the Rosendale and Louisville cements found in our markets. In other words, that one part "Alamo Roman" cement, mixed with one part of sand, will give a stronger mortar, by 25 per cent., than Rosendale cement without sand. And, what is worthy of note, the price of the Alamo cement is much less than that of the Rosendale.

The company are now receiving extensive orders for sidewalks, not only in San Antonio, but for other cities. In these, for surface covering, they use only the very best cements. In various parts of the city will be seen specimens of the company's work, which, for durability and execution, are superior to the work of other contractors. Great care is taken in manufacture of all cements, and they are in all cases tested before they are sent from the works. The Alamo Cement Company have also extensive quarry works on which they are continually quarrying for

sidewalks and building stone. Fourteen men and thirteen teamsters are actively employed here, and a very large quantity of stone is daily delivered from the works.

The fact that these cements are of local production should be sufficient to induce Texans to employ them extensively for sidewalks, cisterns, culverts, domes, concrete, artificial stone, and other building purposes, because it is to our real interests to conserve the trade, but when it is found that those cements are in all cases equal, and in many cases superior, to those produced outside the State and in foreign countries, there are further reasons in using them, and ere long there can be little doubt that the Alamo cements will be generally used as the cheapest and best in the market.

Parties desiring further information on this subject should call on or address Mr. Geo. H. Kalteyer, of F. Kalteyer & Son, druggists, the manager of the company, or Mr. Ben. Mauermann, the President.

CHAPTER X.

MINES IN WESTERN TEXAS.

FROM various causes the rich mineral deposits in Western Texas have hitherto been neglected by the Anglo-Saxon race. The early Spanish explorers, however, knew of the valuable leads of silver, gold, lead, iron, etc., which abound in this region, and they worked mines here for a number of years until driven off by the Indians. The steady extension of the railroads in this section has of late attracted special attention to these mines, and now the land is being bought up and soon will be covered by a hardy set of miners who will add greatly to the wealth of the country. This view is borne out by ancient documents of the early Spaniards, and which are now being brought to light. Mr. Lorenzo Castro, an old citizen of San Antonio, thus writes on this subject :

But little is known of the great mineral wealth of Texas, which some day will be found to equal the richest of Mexico. Having lived in this great State for over thirty-two years, my father, Henry Castro, having colonized that portion of Western Texas situated west of San Antonio, I will give you what little information I have gathered from tradition or otherwise.

The archives of Coahuila and Texas have been so much purloined that nothing is found concernig the minerals of Texas, either in San Antonio, Monterey, or Saltillo, but, no doubt, some interesting documents could still be found in the archives of the City of Mexico. In the last century silver mines were worked near Palafox, Webb County, on the Frio, in Uvalde County, and on various creeks in what is known to-day as Llano and San Saba County. Gold was found in the Rio Grande, above Laredo. It is said to have been found on the San Miguel. It was found, also, in Llano and San Saba Counties. In the year 1757 several Spaniards worked the mines called *El Espinazo de Judas* and *Los Almagres*, situated in the hills of Llano and San Saba Counties. I saw in a report to the commanding officer at San Antonio, where one of the Spaniards, who had some of his men killed by the Lipan Indians, followed them with a detachment of soldiers stationed at San Saba Fort, as we call it, and overtook them near the mouths of San Saba and Colorado, killing some of them. It is not known why these mines were abandoned, but it can readily be supposed that all the tribes of Indians having united in war against the Spaniards, owing to their small numbers they were forced to abandon them ; for in 1758 an important campaign against the wild Indians was organized at the Presidio de Bexar, under the command of Colonel Don Diego Ortiz de Padilla (whose report I have not been able to procure yet).

In a report upon the situation of the Missions established in New Spain, made by the Viceroy, Count of Revilla-Gigedo, to the King of Spain, dated Mexico, 27th of December, 1793, I find the following, viz. :

"In Texas . . . there are silver mines in the hills of this extensive country ; but more particularly in those known as *del Espinazo de Judas* (Judas' back bone) and *los almagres* (red ochre), distant, more or less, fifty leagues (131¼ American miles) north of the capital of the Province, which is the town of San Fernando (now San Antonio).

"In the year 1822, Don Salvador Canasco, a resident of the town of Presidio del Rio Grande, denounced the mines called *Los Almagres* (the red ochre), which he describes in his petition as being situated in the territory of San Saba, in the Province of Texas, forty leagues, more or less, or a little over one hundred American miles, from San Antonio. Some persons residing in Bexar have brought specimens of the gold and silver ore, and have not devoted themselves to the working of these mines through fear of the Indians.

"Upon the petition of citizen Canasco, an inquiry was ordered by Don Anastasio Bustamente, commanding Eastern and Western Internal Provinces, directed to Colonel Gaspar Lopez, commanding the Provinces of Coahuila

and Texas, which resulted in the following interesting report, made to the Emperor Iturbide by Captain Sebastian Rodriguez Biedma." [This report, with other interesting documents, was given by Mr. Rejers, Secretary of State of Neuvo Leon, to T. A. Quintero, who translated it. The same was published in the Texas Almanac of 1868.]

"To His Imperial Majesty :

"Sebastian Rodriguez Biedma, a captain in the regular army of the Eastern Internal Provinces, and Director of the Military Academy established at Montclova for the instruction of Spanish Cadets, with greal respect, states :

"That upon the San Saba Hills, course northwest from San Antonio de Bexar, and about forty five leagues from said town (one hundred and eighteen miles) there are mines of unsurpassing richness, known as Los Almagres, which, judging from their outward appearance, promise more wealth than that produced by any of the most famous of San Louis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Guanajuato. I do not hesitate to make this statement, being convinced of that fact by my own eyes, and, therefore, I do not doubt that the information given on the subject, both by the Deputy of the Province and the Municipality, will correspond with the assertions made in this report.

"Some other persons have seen the above-mentioned mines, and brought specimens of the ore, taken from veins on the surface, which have been tried and found to yield much silver. I believe that it will not be necessary to make any other expenses for the working of said mines than those for the purchase of implements and utensils, and the erection of some cabins for the miners. I am satisfied that the immediate yield of these mines will be more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the work.

"I heard of the richness of these mines since I was stationed at Corpus Christi. I afterwards saw some specimens at San Antonio de Bexar, and I analyzed them with the best results. I was then in active service, with no influence to promote the undertaking; and, of course, did not take any steps in the matter; but having recently, under the accompanying commission (which I desire to be returned to me), proceeded to the San Saba Hills to make the necessary exploration, I have to report, not only that said mines exist, but that I believe them to be of great richness.

"Therefore your Imperial Majesty may order that a detachment of three hundred and fifty cavalry be stationed at the place called Los Almagres, with the object of protecting the new settlement to be made. As soon as this is ordered, many of the inhabitants of the Province will congregate and build up a town. However great the cares of the government may be under the present circumstances, the small number of three hundred and fifty men will not much diminish the forces of the Empire nor increase its expenses. The latter are comparatively small if we consider the great advantages to be derived from the settlement of Los Almagres, which will undoubtedly be followed by the subjugation of the Indians, the increase of our population, and the circulation of silver.

"The undersigned does not aspire to any other glory than the one he will gain by seeing his plans carried out.

"Montclova, January 23, 1823.

"(Signed)

SEBASTIAN RODRIGUEZ."

Owing to the abdication of the Emperor Iturbide, which took place March 19, 1823, Captain Biedma's plan was not carried out. Count de La Beaume, who then resided in San Antonio, visited the mines, and sent some specimens to the City of Mexico. It is said that a specimen of gold from the Almagre mines was presented to Baron Von Humboldt while in the City of Mexico, and that he declared the same to be the finest he had ever seen.

I have heard it stated that Colonel Bowie (the same who fell gloriously with the defenders of the Alamo in 1836) had in his possession all the documents concerning these mines, and that they were probably lost in the Alamo.

Colonel Bowie, in company with twelve others, some time previous to the declaration of independence of Texas (1835), started to explore the San Saba mines, but, while encamped near them, the party was attacked by one hundred and twenty Toncaway Indians. They retreated to the banks of the San Saba River, where they

entrenched themselves, standing a siege of several days and killing many Indians, and having only one of their party wounded. Bowie's party, not being in sufficient force, gave up, for the time, the idea of exploring said mines, returned to San Antonio, and dispersed.

Some years ago, an old Mexican, who had accompanied Captain Biedma on his exploration of the San Saba mines as a blacksmith's boy, was still living in San Antonio, and may, although very old, be still living.

A French company, of whom our esteemed fellow-townsmen (now deceased), Mr. Francis Giraud, was to be the chief engineer, was about to be organized by Mr. De St. Pyre, French Consul at Galveston, for the purpose of discovering and working of said mines, but the rebellion having broken out, the projected company fell through.

Although many intelligent Americans and Germans have explored Llano and San Saba, they have not yet discovered these mines—at least, the lead. It may be that the San Saba mines are of the kind that the Mexicans call liziard or pocket mines.

From what has been said above, it can be seen that the Spaniards considered the San Saba region as the richest mineral district of Texas in gold and silver, and much of the reports made by experts of this portion of the great State of Texas go to prove the fact.

I have not yet been able to learn when what is called the San Saba Fort was built, no more than the Mission, as they are called by us Texans, on the Nucces, where many shafts were opened, but I hope to solve that mystery some day.

IRON.—In Llano County there is an iron hill, almost a solid mass of magnetic oxide of iron, surrounded by azoic granite. During the war of the rebellion some of this ore was smelted. It yielded seventy-five per cent. of metallic iron, and it is said there is enough ore to supply the United States for ages, according to Professor Buckley.

Professor Roessler says in regard to iron that the most valuable class of ores are met in the primary or paleozoic formation, extending through the counties of Burnet, Llano, San Saba, Lampasas, Mason, McCulloch, and other western counties. They consist of four varieties of ore, viz.: magnetic, spathic, specular, and hematite ores. Large beds of red and brown hematite ore are cropping out on the waters of Honey and Sandy Creeks, and near the mouths of Stroud and Walton Creeks in Llano County.

Iron has been found in over sixty counties in this State.

COPPER is found in Archer County. The ore is remarkably rich. According to an analysis made in 1867 it yields sixty per cent. of copper.

Professor Roessler says that copper is found in large quantities, in different forms, in Texas, and he says: "There is yet another copper region of importance in the Chinati Mountain, Presidio County. A specimen collected by Mr. John James, of San Antonio, and analyzed by D. Biddle, gave the following result:

Copper as sulphuret	39.0186
Copper as carbonate	5.0385
Sulphuret of iron	15.4999
Silicious matter	16.8910
Sulphur	19.8040
Carbonic acid and oxygen	3.2338

100

A sulphuret of copper, containing 55.44, has been found in Hunt County.

Copper is found in Wichita, Clay, Haskell, territory of Bexar (that is, most of the unorganized counties lying north and northwest of San Antonio), and Pecos and Presidio Counties.

SILVER AND LEAD.—The calciferous sand rock, which is the lead-bearing rock of Missouri, abounds in Burnet, San Saba, and Llano Counties.

Lead and silver are found combined together in Texas, and are known to exist in El Paso, Presidio, Bandera, and Llano Counties. Of the former three varieties have been brought to notice: the carbonate of lead, or *c. rusite*, the sulphuret of lead,

or galenite, and the molybdate of lead, or *Wulfenite*. The former two contain silver in such quantity as to be considered silver ores.

Argentiferous and ferruginous cerumite is found in the Chinati and Gaudalupe Mountains. The ore is free and mannite, and is found in separate veins, affording over seventy per cent. of lead and some silver. From it the white lead of commerce is manufactured.

About fifteen miles North of El Paso and ten miles north of a mine known as the Padre silver mine, are numerous veins of argentiferous galena, appearing to be very rich in lead and silver.

GOLD has been found in small quantities in Burnet, Llano, and Mason Counties in the sands of some few streams in the granite region; more successfully on Pack-saddle Mountain, in Llano County.

In Texas, in many instances, gold was found in grains and scales through quartz, and occasionally, in ferruginous matter.

BISMUTH is said to have been found associated with copper in the copper region of Northern Texas. It is native bismuth, and occurs in massive layers, principally in Wichita and Archer Counties. It is native bismuth, associated with smaltine (white cobalt), and deserves a special notice as a metal of rare occurrence.

Bismuth is exceedingly useful as an alloy. Saxony produces nearly all that is consumed in Europe, which amounts annually to about ten thousand pounds.

It is said to exist in large quantity in Presidio County.

ANTIMONY has been found in the northeast corner of Llano County, and on Miller's Creek, in Mason County. Antimony is of great use for medicinal purposes. It is found in other metals. There is also native antimony, but the only one which is worked as a mineral is the sulphur. It is composed of two atoms of antimony and three of sulphur. In weight, it contains twenty-six parts of sulphur and seventy four of antimony. France and Spain are the countries that up to this day have produced most of the antimony used. It is principally used as an alloy with lead for the manufacture of printing type.

COAL.—In Northern Texas bituminous coal fields are found in Young and adjacent counties.

Immense coal beds are found in Maverick County, and running in a southeastern direction, through Dimmitt, Zavalla, Uvalde, Frio, Atascosa, Presidio, and Bexar. They are so extensive and rich that they will suffice for all the wants of this country for ages to come. But coal is also found in Jack, Erath, Palo Pinto, Eastland, Coleman, Callahan, and Comanche, and the northwest corner of San Saba County.

Specimens of anthracite coal have been found all over the State.

The coals of more recent origin make their appearance on the Rio Grande, in Hill, Atascosa, and Frio, running in an uninterrupted belt to the northeast corner of Boner County.

Specimens of superior tertiary coal, resembling a variety of coal known as cannel, is found in Noble County, near Palafox.

ASPHALTUM has been found in Hardin, Travis, Burnet, Llano, and other Red River Counties.

GYPSUM is found in large deposits in the northwest portion of the State, principally on Red River.

SALT is found in Northern and Northwestern Texas. It is known to exist in El Paso County. Near the Horsehead Crossing of the Pecos are large deposits of salt. It has been found extensively at Snenson Saline, in the western part of Lampasas County, and in small quantities in Llano County. But the best and most curious Saline of Texas is situated in Hidalgo County. Mr. Henry Castro was granted a colony extending from this great salt lake to a point on the Rio Grande opposite Camargo, and up the Rio Grande to a Point called Dolores, but owing to the presence of General Urrea, with a large Mexican force, at Mier, he was unable to colonize the grant. A description of the celebrated salt lake will be interesting to your readers: Sal del Rey, or Great Salt Lake, in Hidalgo County, as described by Hon. T. S. Thompson: This celebrated salt lake is situated forty miles due north of Edinburgh and eighty-eight miles from Brownsville. It is about one mile in diameter, and nearly round. On all sides it is completely hemmed in by land

considerably higher than the general surrounding country, and can, therefore, have no communication at the surface with any other water. It is rarely ever known to have been dry. The bottom of the lake consists of solid crystallized salt, in layers of some twelve inches thick, with a little thin deposit of earth between the layers. To what depth the layers extend is not known, as the bottom has never been reached. When a train of Mexican carts have been filled by digging up thin layers with picks and crowbars, the excavation made is immediately filled with the salt water on the surface, and the salt is then so rapidly formed and precipitated to the bottom that the excavation is filled again in a day or two, leaving no appearance of any salt having been taken out. It is sent for from great distances in Mexico, the trains of carts being constantly coming and going. This salt is entirely different from all the salt in our lagoons along the coast, where it is formed by solar evaporation; while here its formation is by precipitation, in consequence of the water being surcharged with more than it can hold in solution. So strongly is the water impregnated with the salt that the human body can not be made to sink in it, but floats on the surface like a cork on the surface of the water.

It is believed that this lake is on a bed of mineral salt, as there seems no other way of accounting for the formation.

There is another salt lake called Sal Viejo (old Salt Lake), twelve miles distant to the East. This is much smaller, and the salt is all dissolved by heavy rains, and is again formed in dry weather by evaporation, as in the lagoons.

GUANO, there is no doubt, is to be found in large quantity in the mountains of Northern and Western Texas. The following caves are known, and have been visited:

1. On the Cibolo, in Bexar County, twenty-one miles from San Antonio (the Mier Cave), supposed to contain 2,000 tons.

2. New Braunfels, Comal County. There are three small caves in the vicinity of said town, that can be estimated to contain 150 tons.

3. A cave on the Vord Creek, in Medina County, fifteen miles from New Fountain; about 1,500 tons.

4. Two caves, sixteen miles from Uvalde, and two miles from the old silver mines in Uvalde County; about 4,000 tons.

Guano caves have been found in Burnet County.

PETROLEUM has been found in Texas, but not in paying quantity; still there is hope that it will yet be found.

PEARL OYSTERS have been found in several streams in Texas, but more particularly in the Llano River.

The above report, by Mr. Castro, was written several years ago, and recent explorations have brought to light many rich mineral veins not hinted at in Mr. Castro's article. The Chinati is especially rich, and recent explorations have developed such rich results that the owners of the land (there is no mining law in Texas) are holding back information on the subject. The present extension of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, which company owns a large amount of valuable mining land, west to the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, passes almost through the richest mineral belt of the State, and the completion of this railroad must open up what experienced assayers and prospectors pronounce the most valuable mines on the American continent.

The limits of this book, however, will not permit a description of these mines and leads as developed to date, but to all those interested in this subject we advise a correspondence with A. W. Gifford Esq., of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Gifford has travelled all through the mines and mineral districts of Northern Mexico and Western Texas many times, on the back of a pack mule, during the past six years, and has collected a vast fund of information on this subject. Moreover he is a practical man and has gathered a large number of mineral specimens from every locality visited and has assayed them in his own office in San Antonio. He is also a newspaper writer with long experience, and is the editor of the *Texas Sun*. In the Texas Press Association he holds the office of Treasurer, as well as being the Secretary of The Anglo Texas-Mexican Mining and Smelting Company. We will also add what would be unnecessary to say if this book was intended only for Texas distribution, that Mr. Gifford is a temperance man, thoroughly honest and reliable

in all of his dealings and statements, and is live, energetic, and thoroughly posted in regard to his specialty, which is Texas and Mexican mines. It will be seen by the above that he combines all the elements needed in an adviser of investors in mining property in this section of the country.

THE ANGLO-TEXAS-MEXICAN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Capital : Paid up non-assessible stock, \$250,000.

A. C. Schryver, of San Antonio, President ; A. W. Gifford, of San Antonio, Secretary ; J. C. Stafford, of Houston, Treasurer ; W. A. Taylor, of Waco, Vice-President.

Board of Directors.—A. C. Schryver, A. W. Gifford, Lorenzo Castro, W. A. Taylor, J. C. Stafford.

Smelting Works established at Vilalldama, State of Neuvo Leon, old Mexico ; under management of J. F. Trapp, as General Superintendent.

The above company is one of the most substantial and enterprising now operating in the Republic of Mexico, and their prospects for a big bonanza are very flattering. Their mining properties, tributary to the Mexican National Railway, now completed to the smelting works, are the richest mines in the district, having been worked for nearly two hundred years by the Spaniards and Indians, producing hundreds of thousands of dollars in silver and lead bullion, annually, and comprise the following mines to which they hold title from the Mexican Government : "Chihuahua," "Farandula," "Coayache," and "Morena." In addition to which the Company hold valuable land and water privileges, also leased mining claims, which they will develop.

This enterprise was originated and organized by Mr. A. W. Gifford, one of San Antonio's most enterprising newspaper men, who has devoted most of his time for the past six years to prospecting and writing up our Texas and Mexican frontiers, and is certainly one of the best posted now in the Southwest as to the advantages of our frontier and its inducements for the investment of capital.

The company is a close corporation, with latest improved machinery on the ground for handling fifty tons of ore per day, with abundance of capital for developing purposes, and no stock on the market.

The gentlemen comprising the company are among our prominent citizens and leading business men of Texas, and, undoubtedly, will make a grand success of their enterprise.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE, FRUIT GROWING, ETC.

THE agricultural facilities of Texas, and particularly of Western Texas, have as yet been but partially developed. C. G. Napier, Esq., long a resident of this section of the country, and now the agricultural correspondent of the *San Antonio Daily Express*, over the *nom de plume* of "Greeley No. 2," thus writes on this subject in an article prepared for the *Texas Sun* several years ago:

EDITORS *Texas Sun*: I concluded to give a few facts, why I think Texas the equal of any, if not the best State in the Union for new comers or immigrants. In the first place I will tackle the great State of New York, and compare her with Texas.

I spent about two years in the State of New York, when I was but a boy. One of those years I went to school, in Onondaga County, on the Erie canal, eight miles east of Syracuse. I boarded with an old man, Frederick Pratt, just one mile from Lafayette, the county seat. Old man Pratt was considered one of the best and largest farmers in his neighborhood. His main crop was wheat (this was the first time I ever saw a three-horse threshing machine). But they raised potatoes, beans, corn, oats, buckwheat, apples, clover, and timothy. Their stock is valuable, from which they have good milk, butter, and cheese.

LANDS.—Their lands are inferior to ours in soil, and much more liable to wash, and require constant feeding, or manuring, to keep their regular crops up. Their lands are worth, I suppose, now, at least fifty dollars per acre. They have but six months in the year to work. Their stock has to be well sheltered, fed, and at times blanketed. This of itself is a terrible drain on their crops. Say fifty per cent. is required to run them until the next crop is made.

CLIMATE.—Their climate is much colder in winter, ground being frozen from November until April, requiring much warmer and more expensive clothing to stand the winter. The summers are more oppressive, and many more cases of sunstroke occur than with us. Their nights are hot, sultry, and oppressive, so that sleep is not refreshing. A man rises in the morning feeling heavy and dull, and not much like work, and when he does get to work, the sun is so oppressive he stops at eleven or half-past, and tries to rest at noon by a little nap; this he cannot enjoy, for the want of a breeze and excessive heat. At 2 P.M. he tries to work again, but with little satisfaction.

So, were it not for that long, cold winter to brace up the system, they could not stand their short but terrible summers. No wonder labor is scarce at harvest time, and wages high—from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. But with all their climatic and other difficulties, they are a great, energetic, and progressive people, very fond of fine farms, comfortable houses, and fine stock. I rather liked them. I was fond of skating and sleigh riding. I loved their buckwheat cakes and mince pies. 'Twas there I had my first sweetheart. A great people. I wish they had less prejudice, and could believe that we are as good and law abiding citizens as any I ever knew.

Poor Texas has to suffer in reputation for the bad conduct of tramps and adventurers of other States. I do say for the native or old Texans, that they are not excelled for hospitality or kindness to strangers. It does seem to me that our railroads have had sufficient time to correct the false impressions those people entertain towards the South. I once tried to persuade some people to come with me to Texas from Chicago. They seriously looked in my face and asked me how long I thought their heads would be on their shoulders if they did come. No arguments could induce them to risk themselves in our country. But time is not far distant when our railroads will disabuse them of their prejudices. There has been already enough good citizens from the North to refute these slanders. I say it to the credit of General Grant that on his return North he had the moral courage to do the South justice, and for which I think he suffered politically.

TEXAS.—I have always been surprised, and never have been able to account for so few immigrants of our own people from the North coming here, and settling with us. A country that you can work all the year round, where stock of all descriptions can live the year through on nature's pasturage; where all the crops that the North can raise, with the addition of twice as many more that they cannot raise at the North, are raised here in Texas. This, in a pecuniary view, is, of itself, a convincing argument; but, in addition to this, our mild, healthy, and pleasant climate, I do not know what to make of so few coming. Is it because our country is not known? Is it still believed that Texas is a cut-throat hole, and that there is no security for life and property? Our criminal statistics will disprove this; is there a country where the laws are better enforced than in Bexar County? Is there a city in the Union that is more peaceable—municipal laws better enforced—than here? I think not. Our population is principally Germans. It is well known that they are a peaceable, industrious, and quiet people—a music loving people. Who ever heard of music and crime going together? Again, our country is free from the casualties attending the crops that are so common to States north of us, such as cyclones, hail storms, chinch bugs, droughts, etc. It is true, we sometimes have partial droughts, but it has been proven that corn will mature here in ninety days' time, and, by breaking up the land in the fall, and planting in the first or middle of February there need be no failure; and by diversifying crops and putting in fruits, strawberries, blackberries, sweet and Irish potatoes, artichokes, with millet, with the late Egyptian grass, there can be no failure of raising a paying crop. We need a few more Yankees with us to give us lessons in farming.

LANDS.—Good A. No. 1 farming lands can be had within twenty miles of San Antonio for five dollars per acre, that will produce almost anything that grows in this latitude—lands whose soil is from three to five feet deep, and not given to wash, and will last for a lifetime without manuring. I prefer the rich, dark, sandy loam that will make a bale of cotton to the acre. If a man wants to make a fortune from fruit, Bexar County is the place to come to. I do not know of three thousand peach trees in this country, yet good peaches are worth, in this market, two dollars per bushel. Figs natural growth; black Spanish cluster grapes a sure and valuable crop; sugar cane on the Rio Grande unequalled in the United States. Any good planter can make his hundred dollars per annum per acre, and needs no replanting for three years.

As for wheat, our Nicaragua wheat will average thirty-five bushels to the acre, and this after grazing on the whole winter. We need a mill to grind this wheat, the earliest and best shipping wheat known. Our El Paso onions, the best in the United States, will make three hundred bushels to the acre, worth in market to-day ten cents per pound, retail. It will pay well to raise chickens at twenty-five cents each, and eggs at fifteen cents per dozen. What an opening for an orchardist!

LABOR.—Best, cheapest in the country. I have tried most all sorts except Chinese, Turks, and these outlandish fellows. I like our old darkies best because I have been raised with them; but I must say that the Mexican is the most faithful and reliable of any I know, and then it is cheap—fifty cents per day. Labor is the representative of money. It is with us plentiful and cheap. I see, nearly every day, one of our best, healthiest, and hardest looking men, who came here to die with the consumption. He looks like a Dutchman. One of my neighbors came here a consumptive. He is now fat, and says he can't live anywhere except in Texas.

Now, Mr. Editor, I must leave it to you to make known the advantages of our State. As we are neither of us land speculators, they cannot accuse us of making false representations to sell a little land. If I have here written anything that is not strictly true I do not know it. If I have written anything to encourage and benefit my own people I am pleased. If I have written anything to cause one man to better his condition, either physically or financially, I shall be happy. Wishing you success in behalf of your efforts to increase immigration, for the good of all parties, and requesting all doubting ones to come and see for themselves, I stop.

Yours,

GREELEY, No 2.

Since the above article was written, there has been a great change in the agricultural development of Texas. Lands, and indeed whole sections of country, large

enough to make any two of the New England States, that was formerly thought unfit for any use except for grazing land, are now converted into vast fields of excellent grain, the yield in every instance where proper cultivation has been given being astonishing to visitors from other sections of the country.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The following brief notes are condensed from an article written for this work, by Mr. L. W. Madarasz, a local florist and fruit culturist, and are the results of his personal experience. It must, however, be remembered, that his experiments have been confined to the immediate vicinity of this city, and fruits and flowers which he has had poor success with in this city, grow almost without care or protection a few miles north or south of the city. Indeed in this State, which is of such vast dimensions, as to be difficult to conceive of by residents in the smaller States of the north, there is a great difference in the climate, and soil of different sections, so that there is hardly a fruit or flower yet discovered which will not thrive in the open air without protection during the entire year in some section of the State. He says :

"With us the science of horticulture dates with the advent of our first railroad, but the rapid strides that have been made during the past four years is ample proof of the elevated and refined taste of our people, and especially is this noticeable among our German citizens.

"Our climate being of a tropical nature as to heat, and with an abundance of cold weather to check vegetation for a short time, is thus richer in flora than that of colder or warmer climes, and where the least judgment is exercised in planting out trees, shrubs or flowers, not native to our climate and soil, the result will in most cases be satisfactory; so before planting out anything, ascertain first of all its native home, and the peculiarity of the position where it is found in perfection, and then select your place and plant with care, nursing it for at least one season.

"To take up the useful before the ornamental let us see what can be had in the way of fruit. Peaches and plums grow to perfection, and the fruit is both large and highly flavored. Wild plums grow abundantly all over Western Texas. Pears and apples, especially the early varieties, will well repay the cost and time devoted to their cultivation; quinces grow and bear profusely; figs of every variety have found in our soil and climate all the element of their nativity and grow wherever planted and yield abundantly. For grapes our immediate soil is well adapted, and the wild mustang grape line our water courses, and can be grafted with other varieties; such rank growers as the Black Spanish, Agawam, etc., also grow and bear profusely, and in favored localities the Catawbas and Concordis are doing well. Never attempt to raise cherries, for the tree will not live two years, much less bear fruit. Apricots grow luxuriantly."

Note by Author.—SMALL FRUITS have as yet been comparatively neglected by those cultivating on a large scale, except in the case of blackberries, which also grow wild along the water courses. Strawberries have in every instance well repaid proper care and attention, and we believe that they would pay a very large profit if planted on a large scale on land specially suited to them, and which can be bought here at from \$2 to \$10 per acre within a short distance from this city. Raspberries also grow very luxuriantly here wherever they receive proper cultivation. Indeed we know of no small fruit which will not yield the experienced culturist a very large profit. It must also be remembered that our seasons are much earlier (that is the spring and summer) than in the latitude of St. Louis, and therefore there will be a large profit in raising early fruit for the northern market. In the case of melons of all kinds, this section of Texas is peculiarly adapted to their cultivation, and the fruit is pronounced by judges to be the finest raised in any section of America. Watermelons, weighing from fifty to seventy five pounds each, are abundant in the San Antonio market during June, July, August, and September. These have an immense yield, and the same is true of the various varieties of cantaloups, muskmelons, etc. If an organized effort was made by a colony of fruit-growers in this vicinity, there would be no difficulty in getting our two railroads to put on fast fruit-trains for the transportation of fruit to northern markets, and our early season

would cause the growers to reap much larger profits from their crops than can be realized by growers in other parts of the country.

"Passing to the subject of shade-trees, we have a number of varieties that cannot be surpassed in any country. For a rapid-growing and dense shade-tree, select the umbrella, china, or mulberry (fruit), and always avoid the paper mulberry, as it sprouts, and in a few years takes complete possession of the immediate premises. The hackberry, so far, has been the favorite tree for the street, but no tree can be compared with our native elm; it grows as readily, keeping a better form and shape, and gives a denser shade. For ornamental trees, the Lombardy and silver poplars, sycamore, cottonwood, pecan, live-oak, Spanish oak, and catalpa answer well, and will grow quite readily when properly transplanted. For lawn or grass-plots, the wesache, ratama, and mesquite are best suited, as the shade is not of such density as to prevent the grass from growing. But no one, we believe, has ever been successful in transplanting the mesquite; it, however, grows wild all over the country hereabouts.

"Of ornamental and flowering-shrubs we have a large variety to select from. Arboriteas, biotas, retinisporas, and the like, will succeed well in a well-drained spot, and after once having taken hold in the soil, care should be taken not to over-water. Magnolias and jasmines must be planted at or near the water-edge, or in a cool, damp place; the latter will bear shade, and bloom profusely the whole summer; and bananas, cannas, caladiums, and ferns, when seen growing, carry you and your thoughts to the tropics.

"For walk or ornamental hedging, the pomegranate, osage orange, and California privet—the latter are evergreen—will bear the shears, and become very dense; and it will not be many years before the fences around our fine city residences will be superseded by hedges of one or the other of the above plants.

"As to roses—especially the ever-blooming and running varieties—it is only necessary to see them grow and bloom to be convinced that no country is better adapted to their culture. Every known variety will thrive here during the entire year. Of the flowering shrubs and vines that thrive well may be mentioned the pomegranate, althea, cape-myrtle, syringa, bigonia, honeysuckle, and wisteria; and for covering stone walls, especially such as are unsightly, the English ivy is perfection itself.

"Now, let us see what can be had in the shape of annual and bedding plants: First of all are the innumerable varieties of coleus; the colors of the foliage is so diverse that the most "æsthetic" in colors can be suited; and the crotons (South Sea Island trees) are even better suited to our hot and dry summers, for the hotter the weather the more brilliant will be the colors in the foliage, and in nearly all varieties can be seen the various hues of the rainbow.

"For ribbon bordering the alternanthera, with achyranthus at corners, cannot be surpassed. Then the sweet flowering heliotropes will always prove faithful, and every garden should be well supplied with such bedders as the oleander, plumbago, tender jasmines, violets, pansies, gladiolus, tuberoses, and dahlias. Any of the above plants can be had of your home florist for much less than they could be raised by individuals not prepared to propagate plants.

"To the above, which are all admirable pot plants, can be added nearly all plants known to florists, especially palms, ferns, begonias, fancy caladiums, gloxinias, tabernamontanas, fuchsias, justicias, clerodendrons, thunbergias, alaman-das, geraniums, flowering and sweet-scented salvias, sauseviers, cereus, epiphyllum carnations, poinsettias, and many others. And now, to close the subject, always, when possible, get your plants, whether for out-doors or pots, from your home dealer, for then you are certain of getting a healthy, acclimated plant, in a good growing condition; you may have to pay a trifle more, but fully fifty per cent. will be saved financially, and you will be saved the worry of nursing them for six or eight months, as in the case of many imported plants."

One point which always attracts the attention and praise of visitors to San Antonio is the profusion of flowers about the residences of our citizens. Unlike the cities of the North, flowers are not confined to the gardens of the wealthy few, but abound in every garden plot. The day-laborer, returning to his humble home, sees a wealth of what would be rare flowers in the North, about his front gallery.

All can have flowers here which would be beyond the means of the working classes of the North. There are but few native trees in this section of Texas that do not bear flowers, and our prairies are vast flower gardens of beauty and bloom in the spring months. Here the verberna grows wild on our prairies, making beds of solid bloom at times miles in extent. The wild flowers of Texas are also celebrated for their wondrous beauty of form and color. In all the rich and varied varieties of cacti Texas is especially rich. The far-famed night-blooming cereus grows wild here, and it as well as other varieties of cacti will bear transplanting and culture. Some of the varieties of cacti have rare medicinal qualities, and fortunes may be made by utilizing them.

This is but a mere outline of the subject treated, and those who wish to know more about our varied natural advantages and products should come to San Antonio during the early part of February and remain until the middle of May. This will relieve them from the terrible weather of the North during those months and will give them an experience which they will always remember with pleasure. The spring months in Texas are balmy and delightful, especially so in the section of the country about San Antonio, while our prairies during these months are vast beds of beauty and bloom ever changing and extending to the limits of human vision. The air is then heavy with the perfume of beautiful flowers, and the constant music of the many rare and beautiful song birds which abound here adds the remaining element needed for extatic enjoyment.

TEXAS WINE.

As has been stated before, Western Texas is the natural home of the grape. The wild mustang grape which grows in great profusion along the various water courses of Western Texas, its vines running into nearly every tree and forming natural grape arbors, which, in the early part of July, are covered and lined with luscious fruit, makes a very superior wine, which is now manufactured by Mr. C. G. Artzt, a long resident of this city, and whose office is on the corner of Market and Yturri Streets, under the Texas Express Company. Mr. Artzt now makes a claret from the native grape, which is not only pronounced superior to any of the imported clarets, but which has the recommendations of every physician practising in this city. As a tonic for invalids and aged persons it is very beneficial, and at the same time its flavor is delicious. As a summer drink we know of no wine which can compare with it, it being very strengthening, and, at the same time, not intoxicating. During the grape season, which commences early in July, these grapes are gathered by the wagon load and taken to the Artzt wine factory, where the juice is immediately pressed out and the manufacture of the various classes of wine is begun. Mr. Artzt can furnish wine of any desired age, and in quantity as ordered, and this industry thus begun bids fair to become one of great importance to this city, provided the next Texas Legislature has sense enough to repeal the present restrictive tax placed on the manufacture of Texas wine by the last Legislature.

The people of Texas, as a rule, are alive and progressive, and with more than ordinary liberality towards those coming here to enter into manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, but the last legislature of this State proved itself a congregation of stupid fellows in more ways than one, and in none more than in its "Spiritous Liquor and Vinous Law," which imposed a restrictive tax on the manufacture of wine from our native grape. Mr. Artzt is, however, progressing with his enterprise; he has a large amount invested in the business, and having already successfully introduced his wines into the English and German markets, as well as doing a good trade with northern American cities, he cannot afford to wholly abandon his work. Visitors should call at his office, corner of Market and Yturri Streets, under the Texas Express Company, where samples of his wines will be found and orders taken.

CHAPTER XII.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

As has been already shown, San Antonio possesses natural advantages of a very high order, including a climate second to none on the face of the globe and far superior to many of the so called health resorts of America and Europe. (See Chapter VI.) But the city is not devoid of those modern conveniences and facilities for business and comfort which are common in the large cities of the North, and a few of these we will now notice briefly. We have already mentioned our railroad and business facilities under their respective heads (see Chapters IV., V., VII., VIII., and IX., of this book); but in addition to them we give the following as a guide to visitors and those seeking information regarding our thriving little city of the plains.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

The street railway now extends from the United States Quartermaster's depot and the Military Headquarters, in the northeastern suburbs of the city across the city, through the Main and Military Plazas to the I. & G. N. Railway depot in the western suburbs, and also from the San Pedro Park in the northern suburbs to the southern suburbs. This public improvement is due to the energy and business management of Colonel Aug. Belknap, the president of the Street Railroad Company. The line pays, and its bonds command a large premium, with none on the market. The rolling stock is well kept and the line has the name of being the best managed of any similar line in America. It is the intention of the company to extend the track to every section of the city as fast as the demands of the public require it. The cars began running on July 4, 1878, and the records of the company show a steady increase of travel each year since it first began operations. At the present writing there are about nine miles of track laid, which will be constantly increased to meet the growing demand.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph line was brought to this city by the United States Military Telegraph Corps, in 1865, and was soon after turned over to the Southwestern Telegraph Company, of which Dr. Norvin Green, now president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was president, and John Van Horne, general superintendent. The Western Union Telegraph Company now owns this line, with its additions and extensions. This city had but one wire running to Austin, thence to Houston, until 1877, when the Sunset Railroad (the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway) reached here and brought up another wire, but this latter was exclusively used for railway purposes except when the old commercial line was down. It then took from one to three days to get a reply from New York, owing to frequent interruptions of the wires. Rates were then very high, being \$6.50 to New York, and \$12 to San Francisco, \$4 to New Orleans, \$2 to Galveston, and no half rate or night messages. Rates have gradually been reduced since then until they now are \$1.50 to New York and all Eastern cities, and seventy-five cents to New Orleans.

Our present wire facilities have materially increased in the past few months, and there now are two commercial through lines to Galveston, besides lines on the International and Great Northern Railway to Palestine, North, and to Laredo, South. A new commercial wire is being constructed to meet the growing demands of business on the completed section of the Sunset or Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad extension west to El Paso.

The United States Government telegraph lines converge from here, one wire leading to Brownsville, connecting all military posts on the frontier of the Rio Grande, and another leading North to Concho where it divides, one section going to Denison, and another to Fort Davis, and thence to Fort Bliss, El Paso, etc.

Telegrams are now promptly handled and not unfrequently replies are received

from New York in two hours, and from Europe the same date as sent. The local office is under the efficient management of Mr. N. J. Petrich, a position which he has creditably filled for a series of years.

THE TELEPHONE.

The first telephone line in this city was the private line connecting the office of the Waterworks Company in this city with the pump-house at the head of the river, which line was built in 1878. This was followed by a private line connecting the Brackenridge Villa at the head of the river with the San Antonio National Bank. Several transfer firms then put up private lines connecting their offices with the Sunset Railroad Freight Depot. Messrs. Berg & Bro. also erected a private line connecting their office in this city with the Mission Mills, about seven miles distant.

THE SAN ANTONIO TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

This institution was inaugurated on the 17th day of June, 1881. It is a part of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, incorporated under the laws of Arkansas, with the exclusive privilege of the two States of Texas and Arkansas, of doing business under the patents of the American Bell Telephone Company of Boston, Mass. Its present officers are: Logan H. Roots, President; John D. Adams, Vice-President; P. K. Roots, Treasurer, and J. N. Keller, General Superintendent.

The San Antonio Telephone Exchange is now in charge of an accomplished electrician, Mr. J. K. Dunbar, and a numerous corps of assistants. The number of subscribers now (May 15, 1882) exceeds two hundred, and is meeting with daily accessions; in fact, it is not thought the list will stop short of four hundred, even should the population of San Antonio not go beyond twenty-five thousand, a limit at which no one thinks it will stop.

From the records of the Central Office it is found that the number of daily connections now exceeds on an average twenty-five hundred, with now and then a spurt reaching three thousand. This, of course, represents that number of messages, and the saving in time and messengers' wages is at once apparent. The list of subscribers includes every class of business, connections with the police stations, a complete fire-alarm system, physicians, transfer companies, telegraph offices, the Post Office, hotels, railroad freight, passenger, and ticket offices, etc., etc. The Central Office is never closed.

There are within the city limits over one hundred miles of wire, taking in pretty much its entire suburbs in every direction. The heaviest traffic is along Commerce Street, Houston Street, and the Plazas, although the residence portion of the city comes in for a fair share of the attention of the switch attendants. The system, as is common in American cities, is entirely aerial, and where the wires converge, one is at once impressed with the belief that all the space is filled, but such is not by any means the case.

The first location of the Central Office was in the Dauenhauer Building, on the northeast corner of the Main Plaza, but the present Central Office is on the corner of Houston and Soledad Streets, at the junction of the street car line and within a few hundred feet of the actual centre of the city. The management is progressive, and great praise is due them for the able and courteous manner in which they have attended to the public interests connected with their institution. Mr. J. K. Dunbar, the originator and manager here, is entitled to special praise for his untiring energy in making it a success, and from him the foregoing facts were obtained.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The San Antonio Post Office is located in the Gallagher Building, on the corner of North Alamo and Blum Streets, forming a part of the south side of the Alamo Plaza. It is centrally located, and the street cars pass by it every few minutes during the day and until late at night. The building is a fine two-story stone structure, artistic in its proportions, and built especially for its present use. The Post Office occupies the entire lower floor, and is said to be the finest arranged rented Post Office in the southwest. The lease is for ten years, from December 1, 1877, to December 1, 1887, at \$1,000 per annum. All the appointments of the office are first class. Besides our two railways, there are a number of stage routes to various points in

Western Texas not now connected with this city by rail, which carry the many mails which arrive at and depart from our office daily. The free delivery system is in force here.

At the date we go to press, the following are the officials and regulations of the office:

John C. Manning, postmaster; Leopold Happertz, assistant postmaster.

Office hours.—General delivery open from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.; money order department from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.; stamp and registry department from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays—general delivery, stamp, and registry department from 8 to 10 A.M.

Employees.—W. L. Simpson, registry clerk; Miss Bessie Dwyer, stamp and box clerk; Herman Elbers, general delivery clerk; E. G. Jones, mailing clerk; John Gallagher, assistant mailing clerk; Hiram G. Wickes, distributing clerk.

SAN ANTONIO GAS COMPANY.

Our Gas Company was chartered January 28, 1860, with a capital stock of \$130,000, which, under the charter, may be increased to \$250,000. It has two large gas-holders, with a capacity of eighty thousand cubic feet, and about twenty miles of mains and services, and additions being made thereto constantly. The works are located immediately west of the business centre of the city, on the banks of the San Pedro Creek. The grounds are ample, and all of the appointments of the company are first class. The company is in a prosperous condition, and pays a dividend on its capital stock of eight per cent., payable in quarterly instalments, and with an ample working reserve. The consumption of gas is increasing steadily. The present officers are: J. H. Kampmann, president; C. M. Terrell, vice-president; A. E. Judge, superintendent; Thomas G. Williams, secretary.

SAN ANTONIO ELECTRIC COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1881, and was put in practical operation in March, 1882. The system employed is that of the United States Electric Lighting Company of New York, and has met with the approbation of all who have tried it. The company at present has more orders for lights than the present capacity of their works, and have commenced to enlarge on a grand scale. The capital stock is quoted at par now, and by the time this book is ready for delivery the stock will probably command a premium. This enterprise is another testimonial of the engineering skill and business ability of Mr. W. R. Freeman, and its successful establishment is an honor alike to himself and our city. The officers are: President, W. R. Freeman; Secretary and Treasurer, A. C. Schryver.

ICE FACTORIES.

As mentioned elsewhere, San Antonio has four ice factories, where ice, equal to the northern article, is manufactured daily during the entire year. Our winters being very mild, and cold days the exception rather than the rule, there is a constant demand for ice here, and the summer demand is increasing so rapidly that our present factories will have to increase their present capacity or build additional factories. Two of the ice factories have a present capacity of about ten tons each per day; these are the Alamo Ice Factory and the San Antonio Ice Factory. The Star Ice Factory is a small affair, and averages a ton of ice per day. The United States Ice Factory at present manufactures about four tons of ice per day, but that is not its full capacity. The water used is from the head of the river, and chemists pronounce it perfectly pure. The usual charge for ice here is one cent per ton, a cent and a quarter per hundred pounds, and two cents per pound for smaller quantities delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. Large contracts can be made for a less price than above given. The ice business here is certain to become a big item in our regular business, as the demand is increasing rapidly.

CHAPTER XIII.

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT, Etc.

THE City of San Antonio is believed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest incorporated city in the United States. The following are the various charters it has held, with the amendments to the same, down to 1879:

First—Charter granted by the King of Spain in 1733 or 1734.

Second—An act to incorporate the town of Nacogdoches and other towns herein named, by the Republic of Texas, January 5, 1837.

Third—Act of incorporation, December 14, 1837.

Fourth—Act supplementary, January 26, 1839.

Fifth—Act of incorporation, January 14, 1842.

Sixth—Act to incorporate the City of San Antonio, January 24, 1852. (Voted upon and rejected by the people.)

Seventh—An act to amend the act of January 14, 1842, November 26, 1855.

Eighth—Act of incorporation, July 17, 1856.

Ninth—Act of incorporation, August 13, 1870.

Tenth—Amendments to sections 5, 6, 24, 33, 46, 131, 135, 139, and 230, made by the people at an election held December 15, 1874.

Eleventh—Amendments to sections 5, 24, 43, and 45, April 18, 1879, by Sixteenth Legislature.

The City Hall is in the French building, on the second floor, located on the southeast corner of Main Plaza. The Recorder's Court-Room is in a building on the Military Plaza, and includes the entire second story of the building, the Police Headquarters occupying the lower floor, while the City Prison is in an enclosure surrounded by a high stone wall connected with, and immediately in the rear of this building.

Next general election for city officials takes place the second Monday in January, 1883. Regular meetings of City Council, third Tuesday of each month. Committee meetings, second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

CITY OFFICIALS.

James H. French, Mayor; Theodore Baldus, clerk; Phil. Shardein, marshal; M. G. Anderson, recorder; P. H. Marx, clerk recorder's court; Gustav Frasch, assessor; Julius Hoyer, collector; R. C. Norton, treasurer; S. G. Newton, attorney; Rudolph Menger, physician; C. P. Smith, engineer; Isaac Morley, assistant engineer; Wm. Heiner, sexton; W. M. Edgar, market master; C. Listich, public weigher; W. C. Rote, superintendent public schools; J. G. Marshall, street commissioner; W. H. Deussen, ditch commissioner, east side San Pedro River; B. Wilkins, ditch commissioner, west side San Pedro River; M. G. Anderson, recorder; P. H. Marx, clerk recorder's court; Phil. Shardein, city marshal; Hermann Karber, first assistant marshal; Thomas J. Hughes, second assistant marshal; William Bitter, jailer; Joseph Kohr, night clerk at jail.

Aldermen.

First Ward—Joseph E. Dwyer, E. Arnaud, and M. C. Scheiner.

Second Ward—Geo. W. Caldwell, F. Schreiner, and W. R. Story.

Third Ward—H. L. Degener, Ben. Mauermann, and J. F. Minter.

Fourth Ward—J. H. Copeland, H. Pauly, and Niggli.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Theo. Baldus we are enabled to present the following

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1882 :

When Issued.	Notes or Bonds.	Purpose of Issue.	When Due.	Rate of Int't.	Amount.	Total.
1874	Notes.	Irrigating ditches.	1884	10%	\$15,000 00	
1875	10/20 yr. Coupon Bonds.	Funding.	1895	10%	50,000 00	
1875	5/10 yr. Coupon Bonds.	Street Improvements (Called).	1885	10%	400 00	
1878	10/20 yr. Coupon Bonds.	Public Improvements.	1898	8%	50,000 00	
1881	10/20 yr. Coupon Bonds.	Funding 10%'s.	1901	6%	40,000 00	
1878	Notes.	Purchase of Fire Hall.	1882	8%	2,000 00	
1878	Notes.	Purchase of School Lot.	1882	9%	500 00	
						\$157,900 00
Less Bonds in Sinking Fund.....						7,263 97
						\$150,633 03
1881	Floating Debt.	Temporary Loan.	1882	8%	—	2,000 00
Total.....						\$152,633 03
Amount of 10/20 year 6% Coupon Bonds ordered by the City Council to be issued for the payment of the Judgments rendered by the U. S. Courts in favor of the holders of S. A. & M. G. R. R. Bonds.....						55,000 00
						\$207,633 03

Population of San Antonio, Census of 1880.....	20,567
Estimated population in 1882.....	25,000
Assessed valuation of property in 1881.....	\$8,629,955
Estimated actual value.....	\$12,000,000
Rate of taxation.....	One per cent.

I certify the above statement to be true and correct.

THEO. BALDUS, *City Clerk.*

SAN ANTONIO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On May 21, 1878, the fire department of this city was reorganized, and at present includes two first class steam fire engines, a hook and ladder truck, and one hand engine, the latter belonging to the colored company. Each company is well provided with all the modern conveniences for fighting fire, the telephone company has an efficient fire alarm, and the several engine houses are well built and conveniently located. The regular meetings of the several companies are held on the first Wednesday of each month, at the engine houses.

Officers—G. A. Duerler, chief ; H. L. Degener, assistant chief ; Eugene Staffel, secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of the chief and assistant of Department and the foreman and assistant foreman of each company.

Milam Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1.—House 246 south side Market Street, near Main Plaza.

Officers—F. Schreiner, foreman; Henry Collman, assistant foreman; John Rosenheimer, secretary; A. Steiner, treasurer; E. Menger, engineer; Charles Kuntzmann, assistant engineer; Charles Christophel, house-keeper.

Alamo Fire Association No. 2.—Organized December 21, 1859. Chartered February 11, 1860. Present membership, 47. Engine house, west side Avenue C, between Houston and Travis Streets.

Officers—Wm. Hoefling, Sr., foreman; C. J. Zuschlag, assistant foreman; F. C. Hauelsen, secretary; Charles Degen, treasurer; L. Frank, recorder; J. Schuehle, engineer; R. J. Nixon, assistant engineer; Wm. Piper, stoker; F. H. Fischer, pipe director; Wm. Hoefling, Jr., hose director; F. Rummel, police captain.

Turner Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1—Organized 1869. Membership, 41.

Officers—Ben Mauermann, foreman; Eugene Staffel, assistant; J. H. Schafer, secretary; Edward Dreiss, treasurer; H. Baetz, and August Huth, Hook and Ladder committee.

Fire Co. No. 3 (Colored).—House west side San Pedro Creek, corner of Commerce and San Saba Streets.

Officers—Zach Irwin, foreman; Jasper Thompson, assistant foreman.

BEXAR COUNTY

Originally included nearly all of Western Texas, but there have been so many new counties carved out of it from time to time, that it is now reduced to its present limits. As we are striving to confine this book as nearly as possible to the limits of San Antonio, we will refrain from an extended notice of the county in detail, and merely give such facts as will prove of interest to visitors to San Antonio, who, should they desire further information, can easily obtain it of almost any of our citizens. San Antonio is the county seat, and here the District Court of the twenty-seventh judicial district holds its sessions. The next county election takes place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, and the county officers holding office for two years. The following are the District and County officers at the present writing.

George H. Noonan, district judge; George R. Dashiell, district clerk; Felix G. Smith, county judge; Sam. S. Smith, county clerk; Thad. W. Smith, Juan E. Barrera, deputy county clerks; Thomas P. McCall, sheriff; E. A. Stevens, Joseph Sheely, W. G. M. Samuel, August Krawietz, and F. Schreiner, deputy sheriffs; Fred Locke, county attorney; Jose E. Garcia, county assessor; Frank McC. Newton, county collector; John B. Lacoste, county treasurer; William M. Locke, county surveyor; John Wickeland, sheep inspector; J. P. Campbell, hide and animal inspector; R. B. Neighbors, deputy hide and animal inspector; R. L. Graves, county physician; R. Symington, county superintendent of poor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

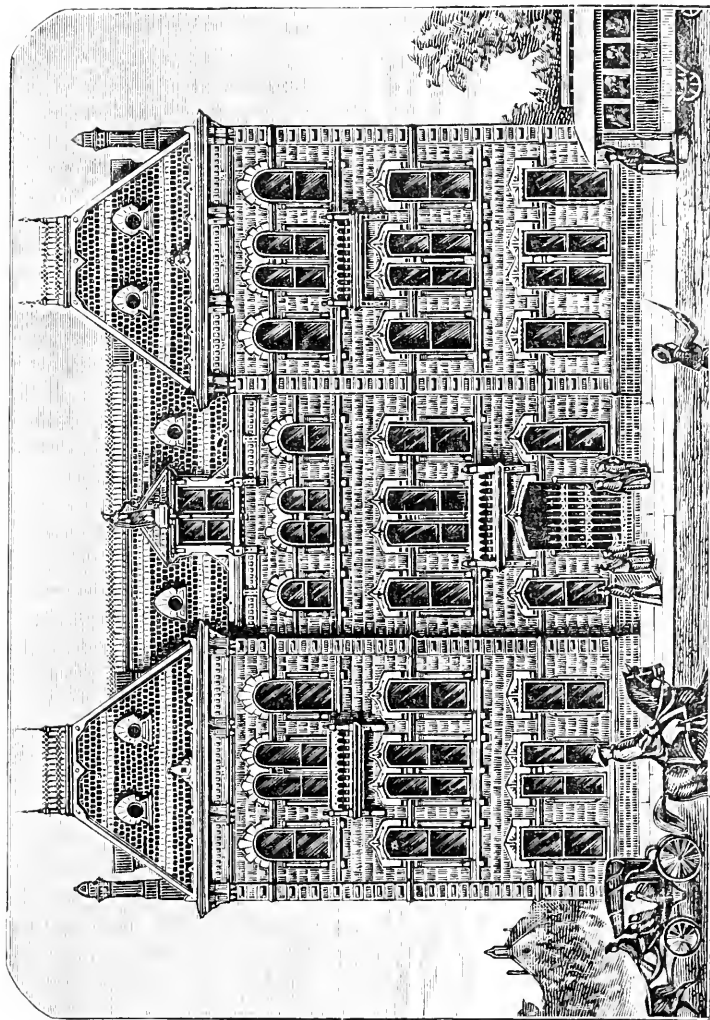
C. Guerguin, first precinct; J. E. Ochse, second precinct; Wm. Hoefling, third precinct; John C. Beck, fourth precinct.

Anton Adam and Peter Shields, justices of the peace, first precinct.

F. Bader, constable, first precinct.

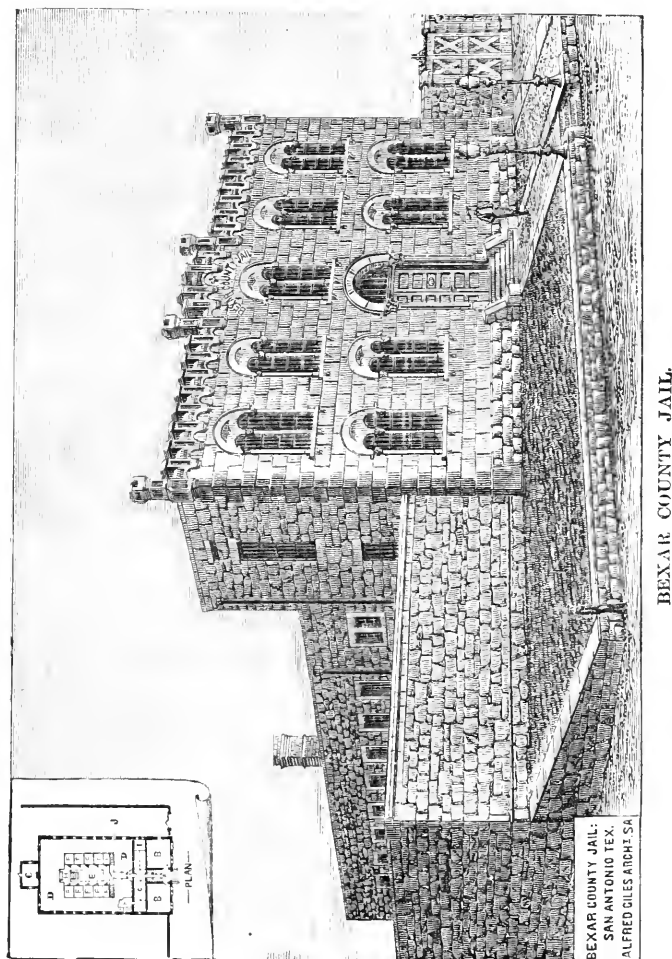
OUR COURT HOUSE.

On page 169 will be seen an admirable illustration of the Bexar County Court House, as remodelled by Alfred Giles, architect. The original building was a "straight up and down" affair, which was built by the Freemasons as a lodge building, but the present structure, while retaining some of the old walls, is really a new building, the front having been extended two-thirds the old size, and the interior being entirely changed. The present building, which is located on Soledad Street, near the Veramendi House, where Colonel James Bowie was married and afterwards resided, and where the heroic Colonel Ben Milam met his death during the battle of San Antonio (see page 12 *et seq.*), has a total front of eighty-two feet six inches. In the centre of the front, on the first story, are large double iron gates



BEXAR COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
ALFRED GILES, Architect, San Antonio, Texas.

entering into a lobby twenty-six by twenty eight feet in size, in which is a stairway, eight feet wide, leading to the second story of the building and the District Court-room. At the end of the lobby, on the first floor, is a hall eighteen feet wide, which continues through the building. The first story contains the following rooms and offices, all of which are spacious and airy: The County Collector's office; County Commissioner's Court-room; County Judge's room, County Assessor's



office and private room; County Surveyor's office; County Treasurer's office; County Clerk's office and private room.

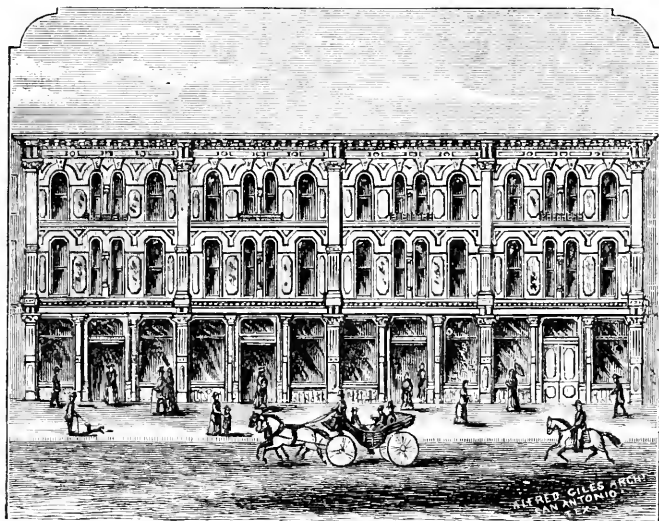
At the head of the stairway, on the second floor, which leads from the lobby, are the double doors which open into the District Court Room. This room is forty by seventy feet in size and twenty-five feet high. At one end of the court-room is a

passage leading to the District Clerk's office, which is over the County Clerk's office, and both of which adjoin the large two story stone fire-proof vault in which the records are kept. The District Court room is especially well ventilated. The other offices on the second floor are the sheriff's, with a private office, a witness's room, and the County Attorney's office.

On the third floor is a gallery, overlooking the District Court-room, a jury-room with a private office, and the Grand Jury room. The whole building shows great architectural as well as artistic ability on the part of the architect, and Mr. Giles has added another monument to the many others here which attest his skill as an accomplished architect.

BEXAR COUNTY JAIL.

Our County Jail, situated on Cameron Street, in the centre of the city, and conveniently near the County Court-house, is pronounced by experts to be second to none in the State of Texas. Our illustration is a perspective made from the draw-



CROCKETT BLOCK.

ings of the architect, Mr. Alfred Giles. This jail has stood the test of three years' use, during which time the worst characters from San Antonio to the Rio Grande have been sent here for safe keeping, and during this entire time there has never yet been an escape from its walls. It has accommodations for eighty-six prisoners, all the cells being constructed of the most improved steel and iron, saw and file proof. It is also provided with all the humanitarian and reformatory appliances of the day. The modern method of jail building, as shown in the Bexar County Jail, is perfection for light, air, space, and ventilation, combined with security. The whole iron work inside of the prisoners' room can be best described as an immense iron cage constructed of crossed bars, and having a two story row of cells along two of its opposite sides, and in the centre a space for the exercise of the prisoners, they being still within the bars. The locks and levers are of the latest patents. The jailor's residence is in the front portion of the building, separated from the prisoners' room by a wall of solid masonry. The cells for women and children are entirely separate from and out of sight of those for the men, thus giving better facilities for reformatory purposes than could otherwise be had. A furnace in the engine-room at the rear of the building supplies sufficient heat during any extreme cold weather during

the winter months. The mason work of this jail was constructed by Mr. H. Pauly, contractor, and is worthy of special mention.

CROCKETT BLOCK.

Not only has San Antonio fine public buildings, but it has well-proportioned business houses and beautiful residences as well. Crockett Block is one of the numerous business blocks which ornament the city, more noticeable, perhaps, from its appropriate location on the west side of Alamo Plaza, immediately in front of the historic Alamo where the renowned hunter and hero, Davy Crockett (for whom this building is named), bravely defied the hordes of the Mexican tyrant, Santa Anna, and in the sacred cause of liberty fought his last fight, and baptized the hallowed ground with his life's blood. This block, as will be seen by reference to our illustration, contains four spacious stores, each with large cellars and office rooms in the second story. The owners of this building are members of the Maverick family, who have done more to build up the business portion of our city with creditable business houses than any other family here. The architect was Mr. Alfred Giles.

CHAPTER XIV.

COURTS, ETC.

UNITED STATES COURTS AND OFFICIALS.

SAN ANTONIO being the county seat and the principal city in Western Texas as well, the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Texas also hold two terms here each year. The United States Court-room and the offices of the officers of the United States Courts are in the second story of the French Building, on the southeast corner of the Main Plaza, to the rear of the offices of the city officials. The regular terms of the United States Courts commence on the first Tuesday in March and October of each year. The following is a list of the

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS,

all of whom reside in this city, or make it their headquarters, except the United States Circuit and District Judges and the United States District Attorney:

Hon. Don Pardee, New Orleans, La., United States Circuit Judge; Hon. E. B. Turner, Austin, Texas, United States District Judge; W. C. Robards, San Antonio, United States Circuit Clerk; Duval Beall, San Antonio, United States District Clerk; Eben S. Niccolls, Deputy Clerk United States Circuit and District Courts; George Paschal, United States Commissioner; Hal. L. Gosling, United States Marshal; C. R. Prouty, Ferd. Niggli, Deputy United States Marshals; R. M. Moore, Special Agent of the Treasury Department; Wesley Ogden, Deputy Collector of Customs; E. H. Chichester, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

STATE COURTS.

Twenty-Second Judicial District Court.—Meets at the Court-house in San Antonio the first Monday in March, and continues in session twelve weeks; the first Monday in June, and continues in session four weeks; the first Monday in September, and continues in session twelve weeks; the first Monday in December, and continues in session twelve weeks. Hon. George H. Noonan, Judge; George R. Dashiell, Clerk.

Bexar County Court.—For probate business, meets at the Court-house in San Antonio the third Monday of each alternate month, beginning with January. Hon. Felix G. Smith, Judge; Sam. S. Smith, Clerk.

County Commissioners' Court.—Holds regular terms at the Court-house in San Antonio the second Monday in February, May, August, and November of each year. Hon. Felix G. Smith, presiding.

Justices' Courts, First Precinct.—Meet in offices near the County Court-house daily. Justices Anton Adams and Peter Shields.

Recorder's Court.—Meets each morning in the Recorder's Court-room, second story of City Building, on Military Plaza, over Post Office. Hon. M. G. Anderson, Recorder, P. H. Marx, Clerk.

CHAPTER XV.

NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

SAN ANTONIO is well provided with newspapers, and has two very creditable magazines. If all those were mentioned which have been started here, and, after serving their time, have ceased publication and passed out of mind, it would require the limits of a much larger volume than this. We will, therefore, speak only of the living, and let the dead bury their dead in peace.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS

This is the only morning daily published west of the Colorado River, and has a very large circulation throughout Western Texas. Full Associated Press telegraph despatches are taken, the editorial columns are spicy and varied, its politics being Democratic, with liberal tendencies and no entanglements with cliques or rings. The commercial reports are very full and reliable, while its local columns present a faithful mirror of city news. It also has a very large and steadily increasing advertising patronage.

This paper is now in its sixteenth volume, and was originally established as a straight out Republican daily, but, passing into other hands, it became a Democratic advocate, and has so continued. The present proprietors are experienced and progressive newspaper men, and are constantly adding new features to meet the growing demands of the people of Western Texas. One of its most deserving features is its agricultural reports and correspondence, which is under the charge of a veteran agriculturalist, who writes over the nom de plume of "Greeley No. 2." In fact, the entire editorial corps of this paper is above the average of papers published outside of the large cities of the North and East.

The weekly contains a careful *resume* of the articles which appear in the daily, and is the favorite weekly newspaper of Western Texas. It has a very large circulation, which is steadily increasing. The subscription for the daily is \$10.00 per annum, and for the weekly, \$1.75 per annum.

THE EVENING LIGHT.

This is a live little evening sheet, Republican to the back-bone, and spicy on every page. It is ably edited and well managed, and has a large and steadily increasing circulation. Current events are dished up in a short, crisp manner, which make it very popular, while the spicy comments on men and events cause it to be read by those whose political faith is diametrically opposed to it. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum.

THE SAN ANTONIO TIMES,

published by the Times Printing Company, No. 38 Soledad Street, is acknowledged to be the best local paper in the city. It takes a firm and decided stand on all local questions and all questions of importance to the welfare of the city. The *Times* is strictly Democratic, neither swerving to the right nor the left from that grand old doctrine. The *Times* is the best local advertising medium in the city, having a larger circulation than any afternoon paper in the State, and the list of subscribers is rapidly increasing. The paper is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city at the low price of fifty cents per month, and is sold at the counter and on the streets at two and a half cents per copy. For advertising rates call on or address, "Times Printing Company," 38 Soledad Street, San Antonio, Texas.

FREIE PRESSE FUER TEXAS,

(Free Press for Texas.)

a daily and weekly newspaper, published at San Antonio, Texas, by H. Schulz & Co., devoted to social and political reform. Republican in politics. Large circulation all over the State, and the best medium for reaching every German family in Texas.

DER BEOBACHTER,

A semi-weekly paper, appears every Wednesday and Saturday. It was started in 1883, the first number appearing March 24, in said year. The founders were L. F. Lafrentz, John Schott, Alexander Bartlingek, and William Schürz. The latter two withdrew after the first six months, and the former two carried the business on alone. The paper has a good circulation in the city as well as in the surrounding counties, especially Comal and Medina.

THE TEXAS WOOL JOURNAL.

This periodical has just entered the second year of its existence, and its success is a fair reflex of that of the industry which it represents. It was started in July, 1881, as a monthly, Messrs. P. J. Stephenson and H. A. Givens, of Bandera, being proprietors, editors, compositors, and the full team. After the first number, H. A. Givens sold to L. A. Heil, who, with the first mentioned gentleman, moved it to San Antonio, and continued partners till November, when Heil bought out Stephenson, and then in December sold that interest to C. G. Hubbard, and they bought presses and type and began to print their own paper in January. In June a stock company was formed for the purpose of changing the paper from a monthly to a weekly, to meet the growing demand of the industry, and the following gentlemen formed themselves into said company: F. W. Shaeffer, San Diego, Duval County; H. J. Chamberlin, of Davilla, Milam County; W. Scott, Kerrville, Kerr County; O. S. Newell, Brackett, Kinney County; A. McGregor, Jr., Paint Rock, Concho County; C. G. Hubbard, San Antonio, Bexar County; S. J. Arnold, Montelle, Uvalde County; L. A. Heil, San Antonio, Bexar County; D. J. Crouch, Brackett, Kinney County; H. C. Griner, Del Rio, Kinney County; John Wickeland, Bexar County.

Among the stockholders will be found some of the most prominent wool and sheep men of the State, a list of whom, with the present officers, are: President: F. W. Shaeffer, San Diego, Texas; First Vice-President: John Wickeland, San Antonio, Texas; Second Vice-President: W. Scott, Kerrville, Texas; Third Vice-President: H. C. Griner, Del Rio, Texas; Fourth Vice-President: Wm. Gerfers, San Antonio, Texas; Secretary: L. A. Heil, San Antonio, Texas; Treasurer: Eugene Staffel, San Antonio, Texas. H. J. Chamberlin, Davilla; A. Symes, Taylor; A. McGregor, Paint Rock; C. Real, Kerrville; A. Real, Bexar County; Evans & Moore, Fort Ewell; R. Jordan, Sr., Fort Ewell; O. S. Newell, Brackett; White & Moulton, Crockett County; D. M. Clarkson, Brackett; Ed. Buckley and A. J. T. Beauregard, San Antonio; J. S. Arnold, Uvalde County; T. H. Zanderson, San Antonio; J. O. Sullivan, Kinney County; D. & A. Oppenheimer, San Antonio; Woodhull Bros., Brackett County; W. H. Melvin, Concho County; Joe P. Devine, Bexar County; C. G. Hubbard, and C. R. Prouty, San Antonio; Henry Fink, Del Rio; and Philip Palmer, Brackett.

The company is determined to publish a paper that will fully represent their interests, by fearlessly grappling all questions having any bearing on the industry, and offering no apologies for protecting themselves. Being owned and controlled by the sheep men themselves, those engaged in that business all over the Union can rely on its loyalty. Its statistical and market departments will be important features. Terms: \$2 per year. Advertising rates reasonable. Address, Texas Wool Publishing Company, San Antonio, Texas.

EL. CENTINELA.

This is a Spanish weekly, which has good circulation among our Spanish-speaking citizens.

MAGAZINES.

Two magazines are published here, one the TEXAS JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, which is edited by Professor W. C. Rote, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is doing a good work in the cause of popular education, and the other, THE ALAMO, a literary monthly, with a specialty of Texas history and literature. Both of these monthlies are doing well, and are steadily increasing in public favor.

THE CASTROVILLE QUILL.

Twenty-five miles west of San Antonio, and on a direct line from the City of Mexico, lies the beautiful and quaint little village of Castroville, now chiefly celebrated as the home of THE CASTROVILLE QUILL, a live and very spicy little sheet, brimful of wit and Western Texas news, which is edited and published by United States Marshal Hal. L. Gosling, who also holds the office of President of the Texas Press Association. The knowing ones say it was THE QUILL that got Marshal Gosling his office. However that may be, he makes an excellent official, and his newspaper is just the one that persons contemplating moving to Texas should subscribe for in order to learn of the actualities of Western Texas life. Its politics are thoroughly and unflinchingly Republican, and the truth is told at all times regardless of consequences, yet, at the same time, in such a crisp and agreeable manner as to attract the reader and impress the facts on his mind where a less talented writer would be prosy. THE QUILL is a weekly, and the subscription price is two dollars per annum, but for the immigrant and those seeking reliable information about Western Texas the two dollars thus invested will never be regretted.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

THE cause of education has always been fostered by the legislators and rulers of Texas. During the early days of the Republic of Texas liberal land grants were donated to the various counties for the support of public free schools. Since that time to the present day there has not been a regular session of the Texas Legislature during which some additional aid to the cause of education has not been granted. Besides this, the principal cities in the State have also granted subsidies to their public free schools, and no Texas city has been more liberal in this than San Antonio. Of course these schools have labored under serious disadvantages during the past in lacking a general State organization, but the State Board of Education is fast providing a remedy for this, and the first move is in establishing summer normal schools for teachers in various cities and towns throughout the State. This, it is hoped, will lead to a more thorough organization of the teachers actually employed throughout the State, and also will introduce new methods of teaching here and lead to a general advance in the range of studies taught in the public free schools of Texas.

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the City of San Antonio, under the control of a School Board, are superintended by W. C. Rote, a veteran in school organization. The entire school course comprises a period of twelve years, divided into the three departments of Primary, Grammar, and High School, each requiring four years for completion. The scholastic period commences at the age of six years, and ends at the age of eighteen years. These schools have a permanent fund of about \$110,600, from which they derive an income of six per cent. per annum, and, in addition to that, they have a pro rata of the State appropriation, which last year amounted to something over \$11,000. There are four ward schools, one central school, and one colored school. In all these schools twenty-eight teachers are now employed. The total enrolment for the year exceeds 2,100; the average being about 1,500, and the daily attendance, 1,200.

The First Ward School, on the corner of South Flores and Gilbeau Streets, erected in 1868, is a stone building, two stories high, having two rooms on each floor, with an ample hall and stairway communicating with all the rooms. This building is seated to accommodate two hundred pupils, but nearly three hundred have been in attendance this year. The value of building lots and furniture is about \$13,500. The following are the teachers of this school: Miss C. V. Fisk, principal, and Miss Ellen M. Preston, Miss Addie Sampson and Miss Martha Cook, assistants.

The Second Ward School comprises two frame buildings, of two rooms each. The lot is situated on Romana Street, midway between Acequia and North Flores Streets.

This school is also seated to accommodate two hundred pupils, but about three hundred pupils had to be provided for during the year. The buildings, lots, and furniture are worth about \$7,000. The teachers employed are: Mrs. S. J. Merrick, principal; and Miss Jessie Niccolls, Miss Texana Rossy, and Miss Lizzie Hebgren, assistants.

The Third Ward School, situated on the corner of Avenue E and Fourth Street, and built in 1878, is the largest school building in the city. It is two stories in height, built of stone, and contains six school rooms. The front is relieved by a portico and balcony, and in the rear is a double gallery, which, by two flights of stairs, is made to communicate with all the rooms in the building. The rooms are provided with desks to accommodate three hundred pupils, but many more had to be crowded in during the year. The building, grounds, and furniture cost about \$12,000. The teaching corps at present is Mrs. M. A. Murphy, principal; assistants, Miss Laura F. Crider, Miss Addie Dashiell, Miss Alvina Klocke, Miss Bettie Brewster, and Miss Lillie Steele.

The Fourth Ward School, situated on the corner of Lavaca and Matagorda Streets built in 1877, is a two-story stone building, containing six school-rooms. Accommodations are provided for two hundred and fifty pupils, but many more are connected with the school. The cost of grounds, building, and furniture is estimated at \$10,500. The teachers of this school are Miss Agnes Cotton, principal; assisted by Miss Annie Beck, Miss Zella Graves Miss Hedwig Heusinger and Miss Inez Moke.

The Central School occupies (June, 1882) the Vance Barracks, corner St. Mary's and Travis Streets. This is a rented building, old, dilapidated, and badly located for a school, but thanks to the intelligence and enterprise of the people of San Antonio, a tax has been voted to erect a substantial building of stone. It is the design to erect this building, which is to contain twelve school rooms, on Acequia Street, south of the corner of Romana Street. The Central School, now in the Vance Barracks, has a corps of five teachers, as follows Prof. M. F. Halbedl, principal High School, and Miss Lizzie S. Matthews, assistant; Mrs. V. T. Polk, teacher first grade grammar; Miss Edith Carleton, teacher second grade grammar Miss Emma Wescott, teacher third grade grammar.

After the completion of the Central School building, it will accommodate all the grammar grades of the ward schools in addition to the High School classes.

The Colored School, on the corner of Rincon and St. Mary's Street, erected in 1869, is a two-story stone building, with four school rooms. It will seat comfortably two hundred pupils, but over three hundred had to be crowded into the building this year. This building, with lots and furniture, cost about \$12,000. The teachers are: Mr. R. H. Hurbert, principal; assisted by Mr. John R. Booker, Mrs. M. J. Grimes, and Miss Mollie H. Cary.

NOTE—The above report was written in June, 1882, and now, two months later, the Central High School building is well under way, and will be completed and ready for use during the present scholastic year.

THE NEW CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

now in course of erection, will be a substantial stone structure with cut stone trimmings, and three stories in height, with an observatory and clock tower in the centre of the front. The ground measurement is one hundred by a hundred feet. The first and second stories contain four school rooms each, twenty-six by thirty feet in size, with wide halls, and the usual cloak rooms, etc. The lower story is sixteen feet in the clear, and the second story fourteen feet. The third story will contain a large lecture room and smaller rooms which can be used for various purposes. The windows are large and extend to the floor, being so arranged as to catch the breeze from any quarter, thus the thorough ventilation of the building has been amply provided for. The stairways are fire-proof, built between solid stone walls, and are six feet wide. The entrance into the observatory and clock tower is from the third floor by an easy flight of stairs. The height from the foundation to the floor of the observatory is seventy-five feet, and the height from the foundation to the top of the clock tower is one hundred and thirty feet. The clock tower is to be provided with a large clock having four dials, facing one each north, south, east, and west. The interior fittings are intended to be first-class in every particular. The total cost when the building is completed will be \$100,000.

W. K. DOBSON.

The designer of this building, Mr. W. K. Dobson, although a comparatively new comer, brought with him an established reputation as a fine architect, and during his brief residence here has won a substantial recognition from many of our leading citizens. Among the many fine buildings he

has designed, besides the High School Building, we note a beautiful stone residence for Mr. Ed. Kotula, on Avenue C; extensive alterations for Col. G. W. Brackenridge at his beautiful villa at the head of the river; and a palatial residence for Col. Ed. Cunningham, north of the United States Quartermaster's Depot. Either of these buildings would be regarded as fully establishing the claim of an architect to public recognition as thoroughly skilled in his profession.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.

Besides its admirable system of public free schools, San Antonio has a large number of private boarding and day schools, where a wider range of subjects are taught. Among these are the following:

THE GERMAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL,

founded about twenty-two years ago, and chartered February 7, 1860, is an excellent institution, having some half dozen experienced teachers, and giving practical and thorough instruction in German and English. It has several fine buildings, with ample grounds, on Alamo Street, on the line of the street railroad.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE,

the largest of the male schools here, was established in 1853 by the Order of the Brothers of Mary, and is at present under the management of Brother Charles Francis, assisted by a corps of fourteen teachers. This institution occupies the large buildings adjoining St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Bishop's residence, on St. Mary's street and the river. The ordinary course of instruction prepares boys for business or college, and the advanced course is equal to that of many of the smaller colleges. There are accommodations for about one hundred and fifty boarders and between four and five hundred day scholars. Moral and religious instruction is an important feature, and is under the personal supervision of the spiritual heads of the Catholic Church.

Captain Coit's select boarding and day school is an excellent institution for boys and young men. It has a fine, healthy location on Nacadoches Street, and a full corps of instructors. The course of instruction is varied to suit the needs of each pupil, and boys are carefully prepared for West Point, Annapolis, college, or business. We heartily recommend this school.

St. Mary's Hall (Wolfe Memorial) is a French and English boarding and day school, under the rectorship of Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of West Texas, and with Miss Phillippa G. Stevenson, as principal, assisted by a full corps of teachers in the various branches, including music, painting in oil and water colors and on china, sketching, etc. This institution also attracts considerable patronage from other portions of the State, besides being well patronized locally.

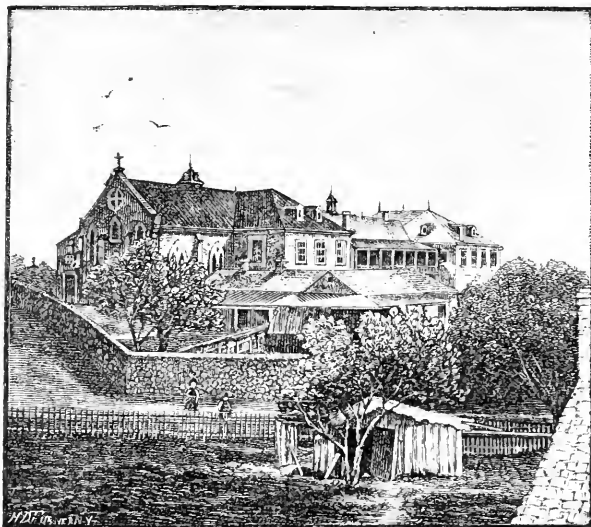
Mrs. A. Gregory's school, well situated, with ample grounds on East Commerce Street, has also a full corps of instructors in all the branches, including music and art, usually taught in young ladies' boarding schools.

Mrs. Annie H. Hamilton's school also ranks high among the young ladies' boarding schools of this city, and the location and building is all that could be desired. The corps of instructors is full, and the course of instruction thorough.

Mrs. C. N. Edmond's school is a fitting companion for those previously mentioned, and has able instructors in the several branches.

The Ursuline Convent, under the direction of the Ursuline Sisters, Sister Mary Magdalene, Mother Superior, and sixteen assistants, has long held a high rank among our educational institutions. The ample buildings and grounds are pleasantly situated in a beautiful bend in the river, in a healthy as well as retired location, yet quite near the geographical centre of the city. Both boarding and day scholars are accommodated, and the course of instruction is thorough and complete. The fame of this institution extends beyond our city limits, and many of the pupils come here from distant parts of the State.

St. Joseph's School and Orphan Asylum is a very worthy institution, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; Sister St. Pierre, superior, with six assistants. The fame of the charity of the good sisters and their noble work is proverbial.



URSULINE CONVENT.

The Alamo Select School for boys and girls is intended for younger pupils, as is also the Misses Wescott's Select School.

PAINTING AND MUSIC

San Antonio is fast becoming celebrated for the culture and refinement of its citizens. There are a large number of amateur artists here who have developed marked talent, and specimens of their work are sold in the various stores of the city. The historic interest which centres in the old missions, together with the many romantic scenes about the city, furnish fruitful subjects for artists, and cause a large and constantly increasing demand for their productions. Not only sketches and paintings in oil and water colors, but also hand painted tiles and china are made here, and Mr. Robert J. Onderdonk, the artist, has established a kiln for firing tiles and china. The page illustration of the missions, on page 28 of this book, is a copy of an oil painting by Mr. Onderdonk, who also has classes in sketching, painting in oil and water colors, china painting, crayon painting, etc. His studio is on St. Mary's Street, opposite St. Mary's Church.

Few cities in America can boast of so many talented musicians among its citizens as San Antonio. There are also a large number of musical organizations, and

several brass and string bands here. Concerts are frequent and are well attended. Several operas have been produced here by local talent, and there is a regular opera company composed of local musicians, which produces the leading operas during the winter season.

Amateur theatricals are also very popular here, and frequent performances of sterling dramas are given.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

WITH citizens representing almost every country on the face of the globe, San Antonio is noted as being one of the most cosmopolitan cities in America. Here are found representative business men from every country of Europe and every section of the United States; Mexican and American; Jew and gentile; Christian and pagan; people representing every shade and variation of religious belief; the pious devotee and the boldest free-thinker, all meeting here on a common level. With such a population, it is but natural that there should be many social organizations here of more or less private nature. Elsewhere, it will be seen that the various secret societies known in America are well represented here, and it now remains to speak of other local organizations of a more social nature.

THE CASINO ASSOCIATION.

First in importance among the social organizations comes the Casino Association, organized and chartered in 1854, and owning a fine building and grounds on the river banks, at the junction of Casino and Market Streets. The building contains a fine theatre, hall capable of accommodating about seven hundred people, well lighted and ventilated, and with a complete set of scenery and all the appointments of a first class theatre. On this floor are also the usual ante-rooms, green-rooms, dressing-rooms, and a private club-room; while, on the floor below, is a spacious banquet-hall and other apartments. This association is on a sound financial footing, and the club-room is open to strangers, who are introduced by members. It is needless to remark that the German portion of the inhabitants were the promoters of this organization.

SAN ANTONIO GYMNASIAC ASSOCIATION—TURN VEREIN.

This is another strong local organization, which has a distinctively German origin. It also owns a fine building on the corner of Houston and St. Mary's Streets, opposite the Vance House and Odd Fellows' Building, and on the street car line. The main hall of the building is admirably fitted up as an opera hall, with a large stage with full set of scenery and complete theatrical fittings, dressing-rooms, green-room, etc. Also a billiard-room and well fitted saloon. The membership is large, and the financial condition of the organization is all that can be asked. The opera hall can accommodate an audience of eight hundred people, and the acoustic properties of the hall, ventilation, etc., are claimed to be the finest of any theatrical hall in the city.

THE SAN ANTONIO CLUB.

This is a recent organization, chartered in 1882, and having its formal opening, March 16, 1882. Its membership is large, and includes representatives of the best society here, including many members of the other local social organizations. The club occupies the entire second story of the post office building, fronting on Alamo Plaza and Alamo Street. The rooms are elegantly fitted, and contain all the conveniences of a first class club house, including an office, billiard-room, reading-room, with representative newspapers from every state in the union, and prominent foreign journals as well as the popular weeklies, reception-room, parlor, card-room, and a first class saloon. The location is at once cool and central, being over the post office, opposite the Menger Hotel, and on the street car line. Strangers are admitted when introduced by members.

SAN ANTONIO SCHUETZEN VEREIN—SHOOTING COMPANY.

This organization was established by some of our German citizens in the year 1857, and was chartered April 11, 1871. It owns a tract of about eight acres within the city limits, on what is known as Powder House Hill, near the site of the camp of the

Texans, when they besieged and captured this city from General Cos in December, 1835, and during which battle Colonel Benjamin R. Milam lost his life, a full account of which will be found in the historical sketch which is given in this book. This society numbers now about sixty-five members, with the following officers: Charles Gross, president; E. Dosch, vice-president; R. C. Stiddig, secretary; H. Degener, corresponding secretary; R. Neumann, treasurer. They have an ample hall and two rifle ranges on their land, one of one hundred and fifty yards, and the other of two hundred and fifty yards. Their regular practice and score shooting occurs on every Sunday afternoon, and their annual prize match and King shooting is held on Whitsunday afternoon. The organization is a strong one financially, and its membership includes our solid German citizens.

THE BEXAR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This society, known as the B. B. A., was founded in 1881. Its objects, as stated in the Constitution, are: "First, to encourage each other in business by the bestowal of patronage; second, to assist each other in obtaining employment; third, to act in a just and equitable manner in all our dealings with members; fourth, to aid each other in sickness or distress; fifth, to create a higher degree of morality and respectability; to avoid all that is disreputable or calculated to demean the man or lower the dignity of the association; also to keep fresh and green in our hearts the cardinal principle of our association—Friendship, Truth, and Fidelity."

Officers.—President, R. E. Bond; Vice-President, B. Eberhardt; Secretary, H. Ryder Taylor (office, *Evening Light* office, Commerce Street, P. O. Box, 545); Treasurer, F. E. Muench.

Number of members, 43. Subscription, 50 cents per month. Initiation fee, \$2.50.

Meetings are held upon the first and third Wednesday in each month, in Struve's Hall, at eight o'clock. Members only admitted.

THE ALAMO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

was organized July 29, 1881. Objects: Protection, assistance in need, and the improvement of its members socially and intellectually; has a strong membership roll, and has rendered need to many persons in distress, and has been of great advantage to its members. The meetings are held at Meyer's Hall, Alamo Plaza, on the night of the second Tuesday in each month. The following are the present officers: A. I. Noeker, president; John Loesberg, vice-president; Chas. De Veire, secretary; H. Meyer, treasurer; C. Rafoth, collector; C. Greisenbeck, Jr., chairman board of directors.

SAN ANTONIO BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

President, Mr. W. Holland; Vice-President, Mr. H. R. Taylor; Treasurer, Mr. Walter Scott; Secretary, Mr. R. J. Kendall.

Objects.—Cultivation of sociability and fraternity amongst its members, and to form a bond of union amongst all Britons. It aims to be a centre for all immigrants from the British isles coming to San Antonio. It purposes to endeavor to aid them in getting employment, etc., and is generally to create a union for the promotion of the mutual good and prosperity of its members.

Eligibility: All British subjects, or ex-native born British subjects and their immediate descendants to the first generation, are eligible for membership.

THE SAN ANTONIO LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

This society was instituted by Alderman J. H. Copeland and Mr. H. Ryder Taylor. The first meeting was held in Justice Shields' Court on Tuesday, February 28, 1882, when the society was organized. The objects of the society, as declared by the preamble of the constitution, are "for mutual improvement in eloquence, composition, and debate."

Officers.—President, Alderman J. H. Copeland; Vice-President, Gerald Griffin; Secretary, H. Ryder Taylor (office, *Evening Light* office, Commerce Street; P. O. Box, 545); Treasurer, C. L. Gruzerski.

Meetings are held every Thursday evening at eight o'clock in the District Court

Room. Initiation fee, \$1.50. Monthly dues, 25 cents. Admission free upon the introduction of members.

Number of members on the roll, May, 1882, forty-two.

SAN ANTONIO MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S UNION

was organized January 16th, 1882, upon the principles of the United States Government, in which each and every branch of mechanics shall have a just and equal representation.

The objects are to encourage good workmen, protect their interests in every way, and assist mechanics when oppressed or in need.

The Union has met with an unlooked for support from all classes, and particularly the local press, to whom it is under many obligations. It now numbers one hundred members, who are mostly young men and property-holders in this city. Since its organization it has obtained work for all who have applied, and extended aid to our destitute mechanics' family, provided and cared for one of its members who was crippled by an embankment falling upon him. Last, but not least, the Union was awarded a beautiful silver water pitcher as third premium for the best decorated and most natural representation on their wagon in the first Grand Volks-Fest procession, June 2, 1882. The Union receives from five to fifteen new members weekly, is out of debt, and has a cash balance with F. Gross & Co., bankers. The following are the present officers: Theron Vail, president; H. R. Taylor, vice-president; Charles DeVeire, general secretary; F. Pasche, financial secretary; S. M. Bullard, treasurer; J. Page, collector; A. Nocker, chairman board of directors.

Meeting on Monday nights at Union Hall, corner Alamo and Villite streets. All mechanics visiting or coming to this city are cordially invited to call on or address the general secretary, whose duty it is to show them the respect due a mechanic.

Among the other local organizations are;

Alamo Monument Association.

San Antonio Laborers' Association.

Owl Club.

Irish-American Association.

Irish Land League.

L'Union Francaise (French Benevolent Association).

Mexican Benevolent Association.

Las Yndesoluleles (Spanish Benevolent Society).

Hebrew Benevolent Association.

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association.

St. Albert Benevolent Society.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

St. Joseph Benevolent Society.

St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society.

Ladies' Parish Aid Society of the Cathedral of St. Mark.

Altar Society of the Cathedral of St. Mark.

Woman's Missionary Society of First Baptist Church.

Ladies' Aid Society of M. E. Church, South.

Sunday-school Missionary Society of M. E. Church, South.

Society of St. Anne.

Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's German Lutheran Church.

Congregation Beth El.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SAN ANTONIO is well provided with secret societies and with the prospect of further additions to the list here presented. It is a matter of pride to the members of these organizations that the financial condition of each organization is sound and the membership of each is steadily increasing. With so many strangers constantly passing through the city, there are many calls on these societies for charity, and the total expenditures for the relief of unfortunate visitors yearly amount to a considerable sum. For the benefit of visitors and members, we present a table of the regular meeting nights of the various secret societies in this city, which will be found at the conclusion of the notices of the various organizations under this head.

MASONIC.

The order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is one of the earliest of the secret societies established in this city, and has grown to large proportions. After owning two buildings, one of which it built, and which is the present County Court-house, it was financially wrecked by the late war, and now occupies rented rooms in the third story of the Leroux & Cosgrove building, on the corner of West Commerce and Cocorran Streets, with entrance on Cocorran Street. The order is now in a better financial condition, and is increasing in membership. Besides the bodies given below, there are a number of members here belonging to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the highest of these being Nathan H. Gould, Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33°, formerly active member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A. The organization of bodies of this rite in this city has been mooted a number of times, and will probably soon be effected.

The bodies of the York Rite, so called, which are working here, include two blue lodges, one royal arch chapter, and a commandery of Knights Templar. Under the laws of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas, and by an arrangement made with it and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Texas, the officers of the royal arch chapters are ex-officio officers of the Councils of Royal and Select Masters.

ALAMO LODGE, NO. 44, F. & A. M.

This is one of the oldest lodges in existence in this State, and was set to work December 1, 1847, by Stephen H. Darden, of Gonzales, then District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, under dispensation granted by E. W. Taylor, then Grand Master of Masons in Texas. There were eight charter members, and the first W. Master was Captain James H. Ralston, then Quartermaster U. S. A., stationed in this city. The Senior Warden was Louis Zork, one of our oldest and most respected merchants, who is still living in the enjoyment of a ripe old age, revered and respected by all who know him. The Junior Warden was Dr. George A. Sturgis, Surgeon U. S. A. Of the charter members all are believed to be dead except Mr. Louis Zork. The present membership is ninety-four, and at times numbering over a hundred.

The first few meetings of Alamo Lodge were held in the old Alamo Building, adjoining the church proper, and known as the Convent Building, in the room occupied by Captain Ralston as Quartermaster. The same building was afterwards fitted up and occupied by the late Honore Grenet as a mammoth store, and is now under the management of his executor, Major Joseph E. Dwyer. The fact of the first meetings being held there no doubt suggested the name of the lodge, as well as the design of its seal, which is a front view of the Alamo Church, name and number of lodge around the circle, and a square and compass beneath.

In the following year the lodge bought, and occupied for many years, the building now owned and occupied by Mr. George Horner as a saloon, No. 268 West

Commerce Street. This, in time, becoming too small, the present, though completely remodelled, Court-house Building, of three stories, stone, was erected and used by the lodge for several years, but the late war broke them up financially, and they were forced to sell it, the county becoming the purchaser. Though a financial wreck, the lodge preserved its existence, and now occupies the third story of the Leroux & Cosgrove Building, on West Commerce Street, in common with the other Masonic bodies of this city.

The present officers are: T. R. Heustis, W. M.; P. S. Jones, S. W.; Oscar Bergstrom, J. W.; Ed. Rische, Treasurer, E. R. Norton, Secretary; J. Robinson, S. D.; Frank Huntress, J. D.; A. J. Nickerson, S. S.; J. B. Henderson, J. S.; E. L. Beaumont, Tiler. The regular meeting night is the first Saturday in each month. We will only add that its present financial condition is sound.

ANCHOR LODGE, NO. 424, F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized June 24, 1875 by virtue of a charter granted by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Texas, dated June 5, 1875. R. W. Brother J. H. McLeany, D. D. G. M., Sixth Masonic District, installed the officers of the lodge: Brother H. L. Bingham, W. M.; V. O. King, S. W.; ———, J. W.; E. Reed, Treasurer; W. A. Bennett, Secretary, and the lodge commenced their labors with twelve Master Masons.

This lodge has a neatly enclosed cemetery, tastefully laid out, situated east of the city.

It has a membership of fifty six, and is in a very promising and healthy condition.

The present officers are: Brothers John H. Bolton, W. M.; George Eggelling, S. W.; E. B. Rankin, J. W.; G. Schmeltzer, Treasurer; D. J. Colton, Secretary. This lodge meets on the third Wednesday in each month at Masonic Hall.

BURLESON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 21, A. F. & A. M.

Officers:—T. R. Heustis, H. P.; E. R. Norton, K.; E. Hertzberg, S.; J. H. Bolton, C. C.; Oscar Bergstrom, P. S.; P. S. Jones, R. A. C.; Ed. Rische, Treas.; Ernest Rische, Sec'y; L. L. Goodrich, M. 3d V.; C. K. Reeves, M. 2d V.; T. Brown, M. 1st V.; E. L. Beaumont, Guard.

It was chartered 25th day of June, 1852, by the Grand Chapter of Texas, held at Brenham, Geo. M. Patrick the Grand High Priest, and Jas. M. Hall the Grand Sec'y. The first officers of Burleson Chapter were S. G. Newton, H. P.; Jas. Vance, K.; A. A. Lockwood, S.

The present membership is fifty-four, and it is in a very flourishing condition.

SAN ANTONIO COUNCIL, NO. 14, R. & S. MASTERS.

Was chartered June 23, 1859, and continued to work in council until 1864, when they merged with the Burleson Chapter.

SAN ANTONIO COMMANDERY, NO. 7, K. T.

This body was organized June 15, 1853. The present membership is seventy-two knights.

The officers for 1882 are: John Walsh, E. C.; Phil. Shardein, G.; H. Karber, C. G.; J. B. Hamilton, Recorder.

The Commandery is one of the most flourishing in Texas, and is steadily gaining strength, and its financial standing is A. No. 1. The stated Conclaves are held in Masonic Hall, on the last Saturday of each month.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

There are no bodies of this Rite at present established here, but there is a probability that a Lodge of Perfection will soon be organized. The following members of the Rite reside in this city: N. H. Gould 33°, Stephen Gould 32°, W. R. Freeman 32°, E. H. Terrell 32°, J. H. Smye 32°, Geo. Maverick 32°, John H. Bolton 32°, P. B. Freer 32°, and Geo. S. Chabot 16°.

I. O. O. F.

Odd Fellowship is represented in the Alamo City by San Antonio Lodge, No. 11; by Bexar Encampment, No. 11, and by Miriam Lodge, No. 24, Daughters of Rebekah.

SAN ANTONIO LODGE NO. 11,

Was instituted on the 21st of July, 1849, by the installation of the following officers, viz.: Isaac T. Winnemore, N. G.; J. J. Giddings, V. G.; J. T. Yarrington, Secretary; and George G. Craig, treasurer; of whom Mr. Winnemore is believed to be the only survivor now. The Lodge, during its existence, has admitted by initiation and card, 404 members, which number has been reduced by death, expulsion, suspensions, and withdrawals, and at the present time there are 111 in good standing. Otherwise the Lodge is in a most prosperous condition, and owns property to the value of \$20,000, nearly all paid for, and has an income from rental of \$1,650 per annum.

Some years ago a German Lodge, known as Schiller Lodge, No. 104, was organized, but it had only a brief existence. To the surprise of every one, the Germans in this instance did not come up to their proverbial perseverance in matters undertaken by them. Some of our very best fellow citizens of German descent were among the membership of this Lodge; nevertheless it did not reach maturity.

The Odd Fellows Hall is a fine three-story rock building, situated on the corner of Houston and St. Mary Streets, where all the lines of street railroads pass every few minutes during the day, and late into the night. This building is the headquarters of many of the secret organizations of this city, the location being at once central and cool.

A. O. U. W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was introduced into this city in February, 1877, by the organization of Milam Lodge, No. 2, with a membership of twenty. This Lodge has increased its membership to sixty-three, and during its existence has lost but one member by death, to whose widow was paid the amount of the beneficiary guaranteed on death of a member—viz., \$2,000.

The objects of this Order are: "To strive earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual, and social condition of its members; to endeavor by wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions, and substantial aid, to inspire a due appreciation of the stern realities and responsibilities of life; to create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness or other disability; and in case of death, to pay a stipulated sum (\$2,000) to such person or persons as may be designated by each member, thus enabling him to guarantee his family against want."

The Order was further advanced in this city in April, 1882, by the organization of Bexar Lodge, No. —, which has a membership of forty.

Milam Lodge, No. 2, meets at Odd Fellows Hall, on first and third Monday in each month.

Bexar Lodge, No. —, meets in Firemen's Hall, on first and third Saturdays in each month.

On June 27, 1882, a Legion of Select Knights of the A. O. U. W. was organized under the name of Union Legion S. K., No. —, with a membership of eighteen. This branch of the Order guarantees to the member's family an additional \$1,000 in case of death.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This Order, though young, is in a very flourishing condition. The various bodies of the Order meet in the Odd Fellows Building. The following lodges are working in this city:

Sunset Lodge, No. 1136, K. of H. Organized July 5, 1878.

Mission Lodge, No. 1614 K. of H. Organized May 27, 1879.

Schleicher Lodge, No. 1905, K. of H. Organized December 1, 1879.

Alamo Lodge, No. 206, K and L. of H. Organized November 17, 1879.

SUNSET LODGE, NO. 1136, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

was organized the 5th day of July, 1878, Dr. A. E. Carothers, Dictator. Dr. R. Menger, Reporter, and Hon. Chas. L. Wurzbach, Past Dictator. There were

twelve charter members. The Lodge has had a steady growth, and is now the strongest organization of the kind in the city, having over one hundred members on the roll and a considerable amount of money (surplus fund) at interest.

Eug Phillippe is the present Dictator, and Dr. J. E. Breeding, Reporter.

Regular meeting nights, second and fourth Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall, on corner Houston and St. Mary's Streets.

LEGION OF HONOR.

This Order is also in a very flourishing condition, and also meets in the Odd Fellows Building. The following councils are working in this city:

Star Council, No. 231, L. of H. Organized July 8, 1880.

Alamo Council, No. 466, L. of H. Organized March 17, 1881.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A number of years ago a Lodge of this Order was instituted here, but after a short existence succumbed to internal dissensions, and was dropped from the roll of the Grand Lodge.

On the 12th of April, 1882, the efforts of local members of the Order were crowned with success, and Elk Lodge, No. 35, K. of P., was duly instituted, and set to work under very promising circumstances. The Castle Hall is located in what is commonly known as Firemen's Hall, on Market Street, in the building occupied by Milam Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1. This body is now in a very flourishing condition, and meets every Thursday evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI BRITH.

This Order is confined to those of the Hebrew faith, and the Lodge, which is financially sound, meets in the Odd Fellows Building. This Lodge is known as

Edar Lodge, No. 211, I. O. B'Nai Brith. Organized June 20, 1874.

SECRET SOCIETY MEETINGS.

First Monday.—Milam, No. 2, A. O. U. W.

First Tuesday.—San Antonio, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

First Wednesday.—Alamo, No. 206, K. & L. of H.

First Thursday.—Harmonia, No. 1, O. D. H. S.—Elk, No. 35, K. of P.

First Friday.—Bexar Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

First Saturday.—Alamo, No. 44, A. F. & A. M.—Star, No. 231, L. of H.—Bexar Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Second Sunday.—Edar, No. 211, I. O. B'Nai Brith.

Second Monday.—Sunset, No. 1136, K. of H.

Second Tuesday.—San Antonio, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

Second Wednesday.—Alamo, No. 206, K. & L. of H.—Alamo, No. 466, L. of H.

Second Thursday.—Harmonia, No. 1, O. D. H. S.—Elk, No. 35, K. of P.

Second Friday.—Mission, No. 1614, K. of H.

Second Saturday.—Burlison R. A. Chapter, No. 21.—Schleicher, No. 1905, K. of H.

Third Monday.—Milam, No. 2, A. O. U. W.

Third Tuesday.—San Antonio, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

Third Wednesday.—Anchor, No. 424, A. F. & A. M.

Third Thursday.—Harmonia, No. 1, O. D. H. S.—Elk, No. 35, K. of P.

Third Friday.—Bexar Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

Third Saturday.—Star, No. 231, L. of H.—Bexar Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Fourth Sunday.—S. A. Typographical Union, No. 172.—Edar, No. 211, I. O. B'Nai Brith.

Fourth Monday.—Sunset, No. 1136, K. of H.

Fourth Tuesday.—San Antonio, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

Fourth Wednesday.—Alamo, No. 466, L. of H.

Fourth Thursday.—Harmonia, No. 1, O. D. H. S.—Elk, No. 35, K. of P.

Fourth Friday.—Mission, No. 1614, K. of H.

Fourth Saturday.—San Antonio Commandery, K. T.—Schleicher, No. 1905, K. of H.

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

Cock-fighting may well be designated as a peculiar institution of old San Antonio, and one that is not forgotten to day, though it is not so publicly engaged in as formerly. There are citizens now living in this city who can remember when, on Sunday afternoons, a cock-pit would be improvised on the Main Plaza, in front of the Cathedral of San Fernando, and priest and people made up the audience, and were the active participants in the then innocent sport, as it was called. Those were the days when the bulk of the population of the city, on summer evenings, would resort to the beautiful little river which meanders through the city and enjoy a bath without the intervention of bath-houses, the days of luxurious nature unadorned, and uncontaminated as well; when there were but three houses two stories high in the place, and the march of progress and public improvement had not destroyed the beauty and freshness of the natural paradise that stretched out on all sides of the quaint old Spanish town.

Times change, and with this change opinion is also remodelled to suit the new surroundings. The Vesper Service is no more followed by a public cock-fight on the Plaza, and those who still delight in this relic of earlier days are compelled to go to more remote localities. There are still several cock-pits in this city, but the largest of these is located in an open building, about sixty by sixty feet, roofed over, and surrounded by a high fence, on the corner of Dolorosa and Laredo Streets, on the line of the street railway leading to the International Railway depot, the entrance being through a bar room, kept by a Mexican. There mains are fought nearly every Sunday afternoon, and, although the audience is nearly always a large and excited one, yet there is rarely any breach of peace committed there. The following report of a fight is taken from the San Antonio *Evening Light*:

"The next contest was after the approved Mexican style, with slashers or knives—a contest that means death to one, if not both, the feathered gladiators.

"One of the birds entered for this fight was the property of a blind Mexican beggar known to all our citizens, who stands on week days on street corners or on the bridges, holding out his hand asking of the passers-by, 'Five cents for a poor blind man.' He squatted down near the entrance of the pit, and the little boy that acts as his eyes reported the progress of the match, and he gave the boy the money for the stake, amounting to two or three dollars. No ripple of excitement seemed to pass over his stolid face, and he seemed as deeply interested in all that was going on as if he had a pair of the best eyes in the world. To this poor, sightless man the cock-pit was a perfect enjoyment. He neither saw the crowd nor the fight, but in his imagination he could picture it in the liveliest colors. Each bird was taken in charge of and a knife placed over one spur, securely tied with waxed thread. The fastening on of a gaff or slasher is an art, and upon the proper adjustment of the instrument greatly depends the success of the fight; it must be placed as near as possible in the position of the natural spur, and, being about two inches long, is likely to hamper the bird in his movements. One person holds the bird while the other adjusts the instrument with the utmost care.

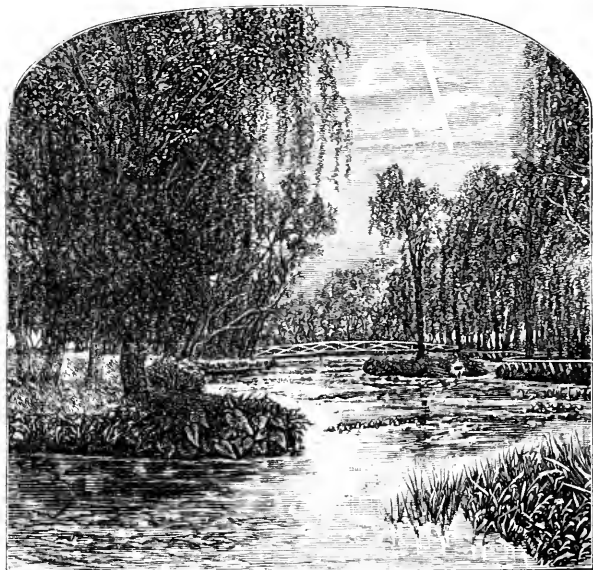
"All being in readiness, a judge is chosen, and the gladiators are taken into the pit, when a little preliminary sparring is allowed, and then the birds are turned loose. The fight we have just mentioned, between the blind man's bird and some other, resulted in favor of the beggar, who received the money with apparent philosophic temper; his bird was hurt, but not killed, while the other was killed. The killing of a chicken in this style is not much worse than wringing his neck, while he meets his death in the pursuit of a natural instinct, as it is plain a game cock would rather fight than eat."

CHAPTER XIX.

BREATHING PLACES.

SAN ANTONIO is a city of parks and plazas. The celebrated Alamo Plaza, which was originally the enclosure about the Alamo Mission and afterwards Fort Alamo, is a large, open space, which can be made a beautiful spot with fountains and monuments and statuary commemorative of the historic events which have taken place on that hallowed ground. At present there is a small fountain in the centre of the Plaza, and another more pretentious fountain is proposed to be erected there. There is also an Alamo Monument Association, with a long list of officers and members, including nearly all the principal citizens of the city, but at present they have taken no decided steps towards erecting the monument, although they are at work collecting funds for this laudable object.

The Main Plaza is another large, open space in front of the Catholic Cathedral of San Fernando, which was the old parish church of the ancient city; here, again, is seen what might be done, and what will be done in the future, to beautify and add to the attractiveness of this city.



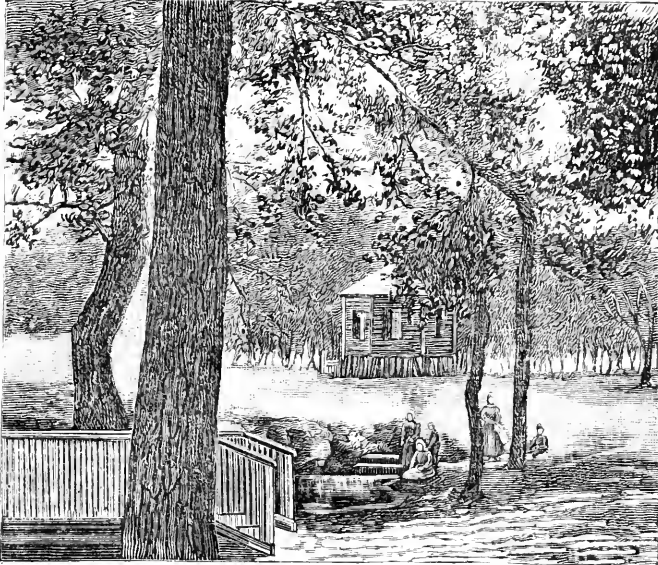
SAN PEDRO SPRINGS.—THE LAKE.

The Military Plaza is immediately to the rear of the Catholic Cathedral, which extends from the Main to the Military Plazas. The only attempt at beautifying this is in the erection of a beautiful little fountain in the centre of the Plaza, the fountain being the gift of ex-Alderman Ed. Steves. In time other attempts at ornamentation will be made, and its present bare aspect will be relieved.

West of the San Pedro Creek, on a high plain, immediately south of the St. Mary's Hospital, is San Pedro Plaza, which can, and probably will, be made a beautiful spot by the planting of shade trees, etc.

There are also numerous other large open places marked on the map of the city, all of which can be made very beautiful with a little care and at a small outlay. One of these, Travis Park, has already been made a very beautiful and delightful place, merely by the judicious planting and care of shade trees well adapted to our semi-tropical climate. The other parks will be taken in hand in time, and in turn will amply repay the outlay and care expended on them.

Of beer gardens there is no lack, but these are private enterprises and in the way of trade, merely showing that their proprietors are alive to the comfort as well as accommodation of their customers. On every side are found spots which can be made very attractive, and among these is the Central Garden, which has several times been laid out as a mammoth beer garden and pleasure ground, but it now lacks a tenant. With the river almost surrounding it in its tortuous windings, and with



SAN PEDRO SPRINGS. -HEAD SPRING.

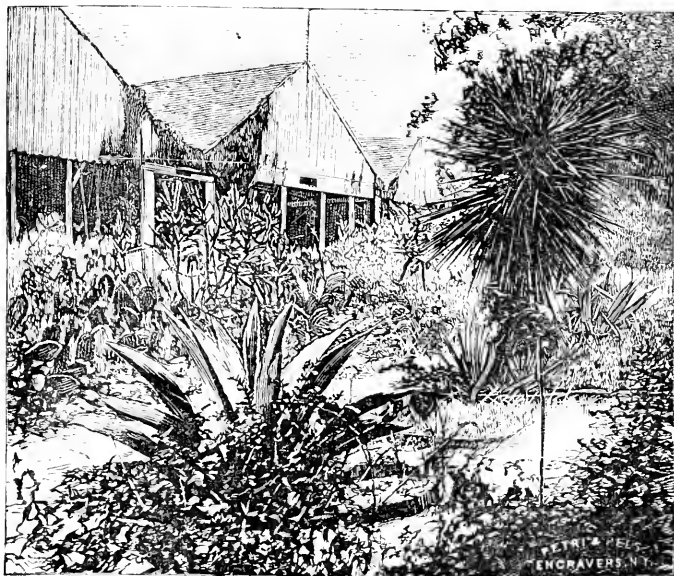
hill and plain within its limits, an enterprising man with experience in such matters could make it the favorite city resort.

SAN PEDRO PARK.

The park which has been most developed and beautified here is the San Pedro Park. This delightful and popular resort is situated about a mile north of the Main and Military Plazas, and is the present terminus of the street railway. Here, too, the office of the company, with the construction shops, car-houses, and principal stables, are also located. This park was originally a large grove of beautiful pecan trees around the head springs of the San Pedro Creek. It is city property, specially dedicated to the public, and is leased by the city for a term of years to Mr. R. Kerble, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., part of his contract being to keep up the existing improvements and to add to them each year during his occupation of the premises. The former lessee, the late G. A. Duerler, made the beautifying of this grove the special work of the latter part of his life. He caused numerous little ponds and lakes to be excavated, and so connected by small covered water-ways with the head springs that they are always supplied with pure water, in

whose clear depths are seen rare fish sporting among the beautiful ferns which cover the bottom of ponds, save where other springs boil up and add fresh water from artesian sources.

The main lake is quite a large body of water, with foot bridge across it, and immediately connected with the head springs, while numerous other springs feed it from the bottom and cause the water to be beautifully clear and delightfully cool even during the tropical heat of our summer months. In this lake are several romantic little islands, which can be visited by means of the pleasure boats which are kept here. The shores are well wooded, and the banks are covered to the water's edge with beautiful tropical aquatic plants, which abound in this vicinity. The numerous walks, with their well-kept borders, lead to many little retreats, and by beds of beautiful flowers. Here the tropical banana grows wild, and waves its long and broad leaves in the delightful breeze which blows here almost continuously. On the eastern shores of the lake is the pecan grove, and under the noble old trees are



SAN PEDRO SPRINGS.—TROPICAL GARDENS.

tables and benches for the use of patrons. Here also are the two-story band-stand, the dancing pavillion, a beer saloon, and numerous other small buildings.

The head springs are the wonder and admiration of visitors, for here the San Pedro Creek gushes forth from the rocky and fern covered bottoms of the two pools and merrily goes on its way to feed the old San Pedro Acequia, or irrigation ditch, and swell the current of the San Antonio River at the southern boundary of the city. A bath-house has been erected at the larger spring, and here a cool and very refreshing bath can be enjoyed for a moderate fee. One of the illustrations in this book shows the smaller spring, where a cooling drink of pure water from artesian depths can be enjoyed. Another of our illustrations is an admirable view of the lake taken from the larger head spring, and looking south, showing one of the little islands and the foot bridge which crosses the lake at about its centre. This illustration was made from a photograph made some years ago, and does not show all of the present improvements of the lake and its shores. The last of our illustrations shows the tropical garden, which contains many beautiful and wonderful specimens

of cacti, as well as other plants, which have no protection during the most severe winter weather known here. This is also taken from an old photograph, and does not show the recent improvements that have been made here. The building immediately in the rear of the garden is the main pavillion, where the wants of the inner man are supplied with both liquid and solid refreshment. This building has been thoroughly refitted and beautified by the present lessee, who is constantly adding to the attractions of this delightful retreat. The first lessee, Mr. Duerler, died here before the termination of his lease, and was buried at the end of a well-wooded walk in a spot selected by him for this purpose. Over his remains is a granite monument, erected to his memory by the citizens of San Antonio. After his decease, the improvements which he erected in this park were suffered to go to decay, but the present lessee is taking a live interest in not only keeping up the original improvements, but also adding to them in a very liberal and public-spirited manner. No one should visit San Antonio without visiting this popular resort. On Sunday afternoons it is especially crowded, and every night it is well lighted, and with the band playing and the dancing pavillion well filled with graceful dancers, no more pleasant place can be found to pass a few hours in harmless recreation. South of and adjoining the San Pedro Park, is the racing park, with an admirable track, which is kept in excellent order, and where numerous races take place. Property in this vicinity has rapidly advanced in value, and numerous fine residences have been and are being erected here. In time it is predicted that this portion of the city will become the fashionable quarter of San Antonio, and building lots will command very high prices.

CHAPTER XX.

THE VISITOR'S GUIDE.

THE visitor to this city who carefully reads the foregoing pages will have a very good idea of the principal points of interest and what there is to be seen here. The next point is how to employ the time of a brief stay in the city to the best advantage, so as to include visits to all parts of the city and its historic surroundings. Let us suppose the visitor is on the cars approaching the city: of course, the first point of importance is the selection of a hotel or boarding-house, and this should be done before arriving at the depot in this city. To such a one the following descriptions of the principal hotels will be of value.

MENDER HOTEL.

The oldest of the hotels in this city is the celebrated and now thoroughly remodelled Menger Hotel. This admirable hostelry was erected, and for years was managed by the late Wm. Menger, and on his decease was continued for several years by his widow, assisted by her son, Mr. W. P. Menger. It has now been leased by Mr. Frank P. Hord, late proprietor of Hord's Hotel, San Antonio, and with extensive experience in the hotel business prior to his coming to this city, and Mr. Curdis Davis, late proprietor of the Bingham House, Philadelphia, Pa.

The hotel building has received extensive additions; has been fully refitted and refurnished, and has all the modern improvements common to first-class hotels in the large cities of the north. Its location is admirable, being opposite the Post-office, on Alamo Plaza, a few steps from the historic Alamo and like points of interest to visitors, and with the street-cars passing in front of it every few minutes during the day and until late at night. This is also the largest hotel in Western Texas. The charges are moderate, and the accommodations first-class.

VANCE HOTEL.

Here, again, we have another strictly first-class hotel, and very favorably located for visitors. It fronts on Houston and St. Mary's Streets, directly opposite Turner Hall and the Odd Fellows Building. Also with all the various lines of street railway passing its doors, thus affording easy and quick communication with any portion of the city and suburbs. It is also near the principal bridges over the river; is near the business centre; is immediately between and about equally distant from the Alamo and Main and Military Plazas—handy for those who come here for business or for pleasure; quiet and cool, yet central; near all the churches; it combines the elements needed in hotel home. The proprietor, Mr. E. C. Everett, has made this hotel his hobby, and guests can rely on receiving first-class accommodations at reduced rates. The table has the reputation of being one of the best provided and served in Western Texas. Terms, \$2 per day. Reduced rates by the week or month. Guests arriving by trains at either depot can take the horse-cars and be carried to this hotel for five cents.

HORD'S HOTEL.

This is also another of the first-class hotels of San Antonio, and is situated on the square extending from the Main to the Military Plazas, on the very centre-point of the city tract, and immediately south of the Catholic Cathedral of San Fernando, which was the old parish church of the early inhabitants, and from whose tower was displayed the blood-red flag of the Mexican butcher, Santa Anna, at the time of the storming of the Alamo and the massacre of its heroic defenders. The location is at once high and cool, while it is at the same time in the very centre of the business portion of the city, with the depot line of horse cars passing it on two



HORD'S HOTEL.

sides every few minutes during the day and until late at night. This hotel has also been refitted and refurnished, and is fully supplied with all the modern conveniences. It has recently passed into new hands, the proprietors being old and experienced as well as popular hotel men.

Besides those already mentioned, there are the Maverick, also on Houston Street; the Central, on Main Plaza, opposite Hord's, and a number of other smaller hotels and numerous boarding-houses. Indeed we doubt if there is a city in America better provided with first-class boarding-houses than San Antonio in proportion to population.

HACK REGULATIONS.

Having selected a hotel, the visitor next needs information as to the hack regulations in this city, and for the purpose of giving this information, a portion of the hack ordinance is printed containing all the city ordinance of interest to visitors:

Revised Ordinances of the City of San Antonio, pages 67, 68, and 69; Chapter 27.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of San Antonio: That the following tariff of prices, which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in such hacks, is hereby established for licensed hacks and carriages for hire in this city, which the person or persons owning, driving, or controlling the same are hereby authorized to charge; and it shall be unlawful for such person or persons to ask or receive more than the rates and terms hereby established:

(1.) For carrying each person or passenger a distance not to exceed one-half of a mile, twenty-five cents; when there are more than two passengers going to the same destination, seventy-five cents for all.

(2.) For each person or passenger a distance not to exceed one mile, fifty cents; where there are more than two passengers going to the same destination, not more than one dollar and twenty-five cents for all.

(3.) For each and every person or passenger to a distance of over one mile, to any point inside of the city limits, seventy-five cents; for two or more passengers going to the same destination, one dollar and fifty cents for all.

(4.) When passengers desire to remain not more than ten minutes after reaching their destination, and then return, the hacks or carriages carrying them shall be required to wait said time for them, and the passenger or passengers shall be required to pay one-half of the fare and sum herein established for their return trip, except when there is but one passenger going not over one-half mile, in which case he shall pay twenty-five cents for the return trip.

(5.) That no extra charge shall be made for carrying baggage of a passenger if the same does not exceed seventy-five pounds in weight, or one trunk not exceeding one hundred pounds in weight, and for extra baggage, the person or persons in charge of such hack or carriage conveying the same, may demand twenty-five cents for each trunk, or for one hundred pounds or fraction thereof.

(6.) When any hack or carriage is hired for or used for an hour or more, the owner or driver or person in charge of the same, may charge one dollar and fifty cents for the first hour, and one dollar for every subsequent hour that the same may be used or employed by the same person or persons, and for attendance upon funerals the charge shall be by the hour, at the rate herein before established.

(7.) That after ten o'clock P.M., and before five o'clock A.M., the owner, driver, or person in charge of any hack or carriage, may charge fifty cents per hour more than the rates herein established for the carriage of passengers, but shall not charge more than two dollars for the first hour, and one dollar and a half for each subsequent hour that the same may be used or employed by the same person or persons.

SEC. 2. That whenever any hack or carriage for hire may be unemployed, it shall be the duty of the owner, driver, or person in charge of such hack or carriage, and they are hereby required to carry any person or persons who wish it to any part of this city for the sums and rates herein before established, and it shall be unlawful for them to refuse to do so.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons refusing to pay the fares, as herein established, after being carried to their destination or place where they leave such hack or carriage, if demanded without delay by the owner, driver, or person in charge of such hack or carriage, shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, and fined not less than one, nor more than five dollars for each offence, or, in default of payment, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than ten days.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, or 3, shall be fined not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars for each and every offence, or, in default of payment, be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five days.

SEC. 5. That all hacks, carts, drays, and carriages for hire shall take such stand upon the plazas of this city as may be assigned to them by the Marshal, Assistant Marshal, or police of this city, and it shall be unlawful for them to refuse or neglect to do so.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any hack or carriage for hire, cart, or dray, unless loading or receiving, or unloading passengers or goods, to remain alongside or within fifty feet of the sidewalks of any of the plazas of this city.

SEC. 7. That any and all licensed hack-drivers shall furnish and keep to each licensed hack or carriage used in the city limits two side-lights or lanterns, to be used at night as long as the hack or carriage shall remain employed after night, except upon bright moonlight nights; and any person failing to comply with this section shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than three dollars, nor more than ten dollars, or in default of payment, be committed to the City Jail for not less than three days, nor more than five days.

OTHER CITY REGULATIONS.

This is as good a time as any for the visitor to be informed as to other city regulations which are of importance to be remembered.

FAST DRIVING.—Section 11 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Ordinances, page 66,

says: "If any person, or persons shall, upon the plazas, streets, or other highways of the city, immoderately ride or drive, either under the saddle, in harness, or otherwise, any horse or other animal or animals, or shall so ride or drive as to endanger the safety of any person or persons, or shall ride or drive on the side-walks or banquets of the city, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and it shall be the duty of the police of the city to, and any person may, at once stop and arrest such person or persons." The penalty is a fine not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

HITCHING HORSES.—Rings are placed in the curbstones at convenient distances, and there are also hitching-posts for the convenience of riders and drivers. There is a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for tying horses or other animals to lamp-posts, or in alleys, about the city.

BRIDGES.—Walk your horse when crossing a bridge, and do not ride, drive, or lead any animal or vehicle across a foot-bridge. There are no signs to this effect at the bridges, but, nevertheless, those who violate this law lay themselves liable to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for each violation or attempted violation.

DOGS.—Dogs must be licensed, and wear a collar bearing the license tag on it. The fee is fifty cents for each dog, and must be paid to the City Collector, who will furnish the tag.

BATHING IN THE RIVER AND OTHER STREAMS.—There are a number of bath-houses located along the river and at the San Pedro Springs, some of which are for public use, the usual charge being twenty-five cents, or as the citizens express it, "two bits," for a bath, where visitors and others can find every accommodation for a plunge in the cooling waters. If these are not used the bather must select a locality not visible from a highway or from a residence, under the penalty of a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than five dollars for each offence.

DEADLY WEAPONS.—Chapter XIII. of the Revised City Ordinances, page 38 and 39, provides as follows:

"Section I. If any person shall, within the corporate limits of this city, carry about his or her person a bowie knife, dirk, butcher knife, or razor, or any fire arms known as a six-shooter or pistol of any kind, or having about his or her person what is known as brass knuckles, slung shot, club, loaded or sword cane, or any other weapon manufactured or sold for the purpose of offence or defence, and capable of inflicting death or great bodily injury, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Recorder of the city, shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment shall be confined in the City Prison, or placed at hard labor upon the public works of the city, for not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty days, to be determined by the Recorder; provided, that this ordinance shall not apply to any legally authorized conservator of the peace, when he may be in the legal discharge of his duty.

"Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of all civil officers from other counties than Bexar, visiting San Antonio, officially or otherwise, who have authority to wear arms, shall, upon arriving in the city, report to the Mayor, who shall examine their papers as to their right to wear arms, and endorse the same; otherwise to be dealt with as the law directs."

The State law on this subject is even more severe in its penalties, and also provides for the confiscation of the weapon. Officers are very vigilant in prosecuting violators of this law, and it is hardly possible for offenders to escape detection and punishment both in the city and State courts. Visitors should remember that San Antonio ranks as one of the best-governed cities in America. The citizens are law-abiding, intelligent, and refined. They are composed of representatives of every nationality in the civilized world, and with accessions from all of the older States of the Union. Human life and personal property are as safe here as in any of the cities of America or Europe, and compared with many far more pretentious cities, San Antonio occupies the first rank for the maintenance of law and order. There is therefore no cause for visitors to march about the streets armed as if they were in a state of siege, and those who thus violate the law will surely be punished.

WARD BOUNDARIES.

The City of San Antonio contains thirty-six square miles in its limits, and is divided into four wards. The San Antonio River and Commerce Street and its continuations are the ward boundaries. West of the river and south of the centre of Commerce and Presidio Streets is ward Number One; west of the river and north of the centre of Commerce and Presidio Streets is ward Number Two; east of the river and north of the centre of Commerce and Alameda Streets is ward Number Three; and east of the river and south of the centre of Commerce and Alameda Streets is ward Number Four.

HOUSE NUMBERS.

For the purpose of numbering the houses in this city, the following rules have been adopted by the City Council:

Commerce Street and its continuations divide the city north and south; and the San Antonio River divides the city east and west.

Each street is designated as north or south, according as it is north or south of Commerce Street and its continuations.

Each street crossing the river is designated east or west, according as it is east or west of the river.

On such streets as do not cross or commence at Commerce Street and its continuations or the river, the numbers begin at the end nearest said division lines.

One hundred numbers are assigned to each block, the odd numbers being on the north and west sides of the streets. Thus from 1 to 100 West Commerce Street will be in the first block or square on Commerce Street west of the river, and from 200 to 299 will be in the second block or square from the river.

THE FIRST DAY.

Let us suppose the visitor arrived on a night train and went at once to his hotel. Rising at early dawn the next morning after a refreshing night's sleep he should proceed at once to the Military Plaza, and see one of the distinctive features of San Antonio, the Plaza market. The Plaza is a large open square surrounded by business houses and crossed by the street railway. On the east side of the Plaza, after leaving room for the passage of vehicles between the curbstone and the central space, are long lines of tables for the sale of vegetables, etc., and here one can purchase fresh vegetables during the entire year. The butter, poultry, and eggs department is located on the north of the vegetable stands, while south of them are the Mexican lunch tables, where one can get a genuine Mexican breakfast with as good hot coffee as can be found in the city. Those who delight in the Mexican luxuries of tamales, chilli con carne, and enchiladas, can find them here cooked in the open air in the rear of the tables and served by lineal descendants of the ancient Aztecs. All the tables are without roofs, so that a pleasant morning must be selected for this visit in order to make it enjoyable; but rain or shine the tables are there and served by their regular attendants, who reap a considerable profit from their business.

The west side of the central portion of the Plaza to the rear of the tables is reserved for the wood, cotton, wool, hay, grain, and produce wagons, and a walk among them will prove very attractive as well as instructive to the visitor. The wagons are placed in perfect order and lines, so as to preserve the adjacent street lines, and along these are found Mexicans squatted on the ground before small squares of cloth or canvas on which are small piles of the Mexican necessities, peppers, and wild fruits, and nuts in their season. The bird peddlars are also here in full force with their cages of mocking birds and Mexican canaries and cardinal red birds. Visitors can purchase these quite cheaply if they will adopt the rule to offer a half of the asking price of the peddlars. Mexican women monopolize the bird selling and are adepts at it. Indeed the Mexican women are as a rule better traders than the men.

The visitor should remember that he is now on historic ground, which has been baptized and rebaptized time and time again with the blood of heroes contending for principles which they deemed of vital importance to the cause of freedom. East

of the centre of the Plaza stands the old Cathedral of San Fernando, from whose tower, now torn down to make room for the new portion of the sacred edifice, was displayed the blood red flag of Santa Anna, which told the heroes of the Alamo their doom, and nerved them to perform such deeds of valor as have placed them in the front rank of the martyrs to the cause of liberty. A reference to the chapter on the religious history of the city in the foregoing pages will give a better idea of the old cathedral, but the visitor should not neglect the opportunity to examine the quaint carving on the old doorways of the old part or sanctuary of the church which fronts on this Plaza. In the olden time the Indians when on the war path were accustomed to dash on this Plaza from the western hills, and thence through the old town, slaying or making captives all whom they met, and then retire to the prairies with such plunder as they had managed to capture. Indeed as late as the year 1857, Indians were troublesome in the vicinity of the city; but that is now a mere remembrance of the past. The red men have been forced to the west, and their numbers are so depleted that they are held in check on the western borders of the State fully five hundred miles away.

Having seen the morning market on the Plaza and examined the exterior of the Mexican Cathedral, it will now be time for breakfast, reserving visiting the city meat markets for another morning. Proceeding to your hotel it will be well to decide on the points to be visited during the day, so that as soon as the morning meal is finished the necessary contract with the hackman can be made. On the selection of a driver depends much of the enjoyment of a ride. A hackman who knows the country thoroughly is of much more value than one who only knows the principal drives, and by conversing with a well-informed driver much general information of the country can be gained which could not be included in the limits of a book of this character. Among the various livery stable men in this city we can recommend Messrs. Carter & Mullaly, whose stable is on the east side of the Alamo Plaza, immediately north of the Menger Hotel. (See advertisement.) The usual prices here are: for saddle horse, half a day, morning or afternoon, \$1.00; for a hack, outside city limits, \$1.50 for first hour, and \$1.00 for each subsequent hour; for carriage or buggy, one horse, half a day, morning or afternoon, \$3.00; for carriage or buggy, two horses, half a day, morning or afternoon, \$5.00.

Having made your contract for your conveyance for a morning drive to the Missions, proceed down Alamo Street by the Villeta store, which was formerly in a Mexican village called La Villeta, and was the location of the headquarters of Santa Anna at the time of the siege of the Alamo. Soon you will come to beautiful private residences, and then to fertile fields where the wealth of Texas agriculture may be seen. Thence the course is along the prairies, which have mainly been fenced for pasturage of Texas stock. On reaching the Missions in their order if you are not familiar with the preceding chapters read carefully the first part of Chapter II., and also on pages 11 and 12. In returning get driver to take a different road from the one you went, so as to give you a better idea of the country. Three Missions are all you will care to visit, and that will require the entire morning.

AFTERNOON.

On arriving at your hotel, it will be time for you to prepare for dinner, and after that meal is over carefully read the description of the Alamo in Chapter II., and pages 17 to 23. Then walk to the Alamo, and Major Dwyer will take pleasure in having you shown through the premises. Attached to the store is a very interesting collection of stuffed animals and birds of Texas, prepared by Mr. Tudo, a Frenchman living on the Medina River, about twelve miles south of the city. An hour can be very profitably passed here, and then you can return to your hotel, and make your arrangements for a drive to the Military Headquarters and Quartermaster's Depot (See Chapter III.), and after having a view from the Look-out Tower, drive to the McLane Villa, and see the wonderful headspring of the river, and thence home over the hills by the Poor House and San Pedro Park.

EVENING.

Supper being properly attended to, the evening can be passed in a visit to San Pedro Park, which, if on a special occasion, will well repay the visit. Now home again, and early to bed for an early start on the morrow.

SECOND DAY.

Rise at day-break and visit the city meat market on Market Street, near the Main Plaza, and thence to the Veramendi House, on Soledad Street, just beyond the County Court House, on the same side of the street. Our visitors must remember that San Antonio was an old Mexican town; that the houses were mostly of the old Mexican style—flat roofs and thick walls. These houses have been largely supplanted by modern buildings, or modified so as to change their looks. The building has undergone some changes, but the old carved dooris there still, and the visitor will recognize it as a curious relic of the past; it is pierced with bullet holes made during the battle when the town was stormed in 1835 by a band of Texans commanded by Milam, who was killed just inside the archway. Col. Frank Johnson, second in command, took command, and carried the town by storm. This is the house in which Col. Bowie, of Bowie knife fame, married his wife and lived until the siege of the Alamo, in which massacre he heroically lost his life. (See pages 10 and from 12 to 17.)

After breakfast you can order your carriage and drive to the Water-works, and, if you can get a pass, also to the Brackenridge Villa beyond. In returning, visit the Quarries near by, and the Alamo Cement Works.

AFTERNOON.

Drive down South Flores Street by the San Antonio Arsenal, thence through Lovers' Lane, and across the river back to the city, and out to the cemeteries on the eastern hills, where you will have another fine view of the city. In this drive you will pass Powder House Hill, the location of the Texan Camp at the time of the capture of San Antonio, and the death of Col. Ben Milam, in the Veramendi House.

NIGHT.

You can visit the beer gardens or other places of amusement about the city, as your fancy may direct.

THIRD DAY.

Call at the Merchants' Exchange, and see the methods of doing business there, and the author will also take pleasure in giving you hints as to how to pass the remaining days of your visit in a manner at once pleasant and profitable.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing is intended merely as a hint to visitors as to how they can pass a brief visit to our ancient city in walks and drives, so as to see the principal attractions here, in the shortest possible time. Of course tastes differ, and what will deeply interest one will tire another, so that it is impossible to prescribe any fixed set of walks and drives which will interest all alike. These are points to be settled by each visitor for himself or herself. Those who follow the course mapped out for the two days, with, perhaps, slight variations, will get a good general idea of the city and its rapid growth, but if more time is at the command of the visitor, he or she can obtain a much more thorough idea of the actual advantages to be enjoyed here, as well as more benefit from our curative climate. A Sunday passed in this city will enable the visitor to see all the noted churches, and leave time to ride to San Pedro Park late in the afternoon, and see how a portion of the citizens pass part of the Sabbath. Then, too, there are many beautiful little cities and towns within easy reach by stage lines, and a visit to these will prove a pleasant diversion from the ordinary railroad travel. Certainly no one will leave the city without a visit to China Hall, and securing a souvenir of the Missions, or a hand-painted tile or plaque, or piece of China bearing a hand-painted view of some historic or romantic scene about the city, and those specially interested in art should also visit the studio of Mr. R. J. Onderdonk, opposite St. Mary's Church.

We might continue this subject until it filled volumes, and even then leave an ample field untouched for other writers to comment on. In a work of this character little can be done, except to give a few general directions, and leave each traveller to go over the road for himself, for the city of San Antonio is an anomaly. There is no other like it, and nothing on this continent to compare with it. No

two persons would see or describe it alike, and the same person visiting it a second time would see and describe it differently. It is probably the most cosmopolitan city in the world, as well as a living link between the superstition of the sixteenth century and the advanced free thought of the present day. The rude architecture of the ancient Spanish frontier forts is here crowded by the most perfect models of modern architecture. Wrested from its savage founders by the followers and contemporaries of the Spanish conquerors; made the headquarters in Western Texas of the missionaries of Rome, and by them embellished and adorned by monuments of mediæval architecture; captured by American buccaneers; recaptured by Spanish royalists; again in the hands of Mexican republicans; again the headquarters of the Mexican army in Texas; first Republican then Royalist; ruled over successively by a Governor, a political Chief, a General and an Alcalde; then captured by the American colonists; conquered by the bloody tyrant Santa Anna, and made the scene of the most noble sacrifice in the holy cause of liberty known in the history of the world; its stones baptized in the blood of patriots, and its fertile soil reinvigorated alike by the ashes of heroic martyrs and a savage foe; the western metropolis of the Lone-Star Republic; then a frontier post of the State of Texas, continually harrassed by Indians and menaced by Mexican invaders; the shuttle cock of military fortune; it had, finally, began to permanently improve and attract to it distinguished citizens of every nationality of Europe, when the civil war again changed its allegiance, and it became a military post of the Department of the Southern Confederacy. After four years, through the annihilation of the Confederacy, it became the military post of the Army of the United States in the Territory of Texas. With the readmission of Texas into the Union, San Antonio again became the gem city of the Lone-Star State, and since that time has steadily increased in population and wealth, until at the present writing its future bids fair to rightfully establish its claims as the metropolis of the great southwest. Yet the city, bearing the marks and handiwork of each of its successive rulers (the old and the new mingled in charming disorder), the Spanish frontier fort, with its embattled roof and heavily ironed windows and doors, marked by the bloody contests of the past, side by side with modern business emporiums towering story upon story above their ancient neighbor, with its ancient streets and plazas, suggestive of the rule of the early Spanish conquerors, crowded with heavily-loaded drays and luxurious carriages of the wealthy inhabitants of the present day; now threaded by a long wagon train from the interior of Mexico drawn by from twelve to sixteen little mules, arranged four abreast, or by broad horned oxen with the yokes fastened to their horns by strong raw-hide throngs; the far-famed cow-boy, easily distinguished by his pants tucked in his boots, woollen shirt, huge Mexican spurs, and broad sombrero, side by side with representative business men from every country in Europe and every section of the United States; Mexican and American; Jew and Gentile; Christian and Pagan, all mingling together in the utmost harmony; the ancient irrigation ditches of the early Spaniards threading thoroughfares lighted by gas and electricity, and supplied with pure water from the hydrants of the Water Works Company, and also traversed by the horse-railroad; the beautiful San Antonio tortuously winding along with its well-wooded banks through the centre of the city, and crossed by six iron and two wooden bridges, while the San Pedro creek meanders parallel to it in the western portion of the city. A city of squares and plazas; of beautiful ladies; unbounded hospitality, and many societies. On the frontier of civilization, yet provided with every comfort and luxury of the present age; on the one hand the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone; while on the other are seen the lumbering frontier stage-coach and long train of prairie schooners and Mexican wagons. Public gardens, parks, delightful drives, good roads, and novel sights on every side; is it any wonder that the stranger, uninformed of our eventful history, finds it so difficult to obtain a correct idea of our ancient city of the plains?

This is the intention of this book, to give a fair sketch of the history of the city; point out some of its peculiarities; give a truthful business review, and present such facts and hints to the reader as will prove of benefit to him and an advantage to San Antonio. If this object has been accomplished, the many hours of arduous and oft-times discouraging labor, passed in the preparation of this slight testimonial of my gratitude and love for my adopted home, will be deemed to have been well

spent. We will only add, the enterprising capitalist will find here many undeveloped enterprises not even hinted at in these pages, which will afford rich paying investments for his surplus capital. Fortunes are lying neglected all over our prairies, and the future of this city is rich with the most glowing possibilities for those who will take advantage of them.

If our progress has been great in the past, the future promises still greater gains in material advancement of every kind. Nor are our people lacking in educational advantages, as we have shown in our brief reference to the schools located here, both public and private. We do not call our schools colleges, but the course of instruction is as thorough as in any such institutions, and is yearly being improved and extended to meet the growing demand for higher education. If our people have been slow to take advantage of natural advantages, it cannot be said they have made any great failures, and every step forward has been taken permanently, and is an actual advance. These advances will be more rapid in the future than in the past, and each year will verify the justice of the claim which we now make, that San Antonio is the largest and most thriving city of Texas, as well as the most beautiful, quaint, and healthy city on the American continent.

FINIS.

SAN ANTONIO ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY.

This is a complete Directory to the SAN ANTONIO ADVERTISERS who have patronized this book. The list includes only first-class business and professional men, and, as such, we cordially recommend them to the public.

Agricultural Implements.

Milburn Wagon Co., P. S. Jones, Manager, Soledad Street, near Houston Street.

Ammunition.

Hummel, Charles & Son, West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Architects.

Dobson, W. K., Yturri Street.

Giles, Alfred, 24 Soledad Street, next to County Court House.

Artist.

Onderdonk, Robert J., Studio, opposite St. Mary's Church.

Artists' Materials.

C. H. Mueller, No. 205 West Commerce Street.

Soule & Williams, No. 272 West Commerce Street.

Attorneys.

Anderson, M. G. & T. G., Recorder's Court Building.

Barnard, H. E., Dwyer Building, Main Plaza.

Chevalier, A. S. Corner Soledad and Houston Streets.

Cocke, Fred., District and County Attorney, County Court House.

Devine & Smith, Offices 7 and 8 Devine Building, Soledad Street.

Dibble, L. D., San Antonio, Texas.

Digge & Aubrey, Offices 21 and 22 French Building, Main Plaza.

Eckford & Newton, Maverick Building, Soledad Street.

Fish, James G., at County Court House.

Harrison & Harrison, Office 2 Devine Building, Soledad Street.

Howard, Russell, Devine Building, Soledad Street.

King & Mason, Office 6 Maverick Building, Soledad Street.

Mason & Paschal, Office 45 Garza Building, corner Houston and Soledad Streets.

Mayfield, Chas. H., Office 7, 24 Soledad Street.

Ogden & Ogden, No. 6 Soledad Street, Pray, T. G., 7 East Houston Street.

Stevenson, James Duryce, 258 West Commerce Street, corner Yturri Street.

Teel, T. T., San Antonio, Texas.

Walthal, L. N., Office 5, No. 12 Soledad Street.

Wiley, R. H., Office with Cayce & Co., Soledad Street.

Wurzback & Copeland, Devine Building, Soledad Street.

Young, H. F. & W. H., West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Auctioneer (Real Estate).

Hosack, J. A. H., West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Bankers.

Lockwood & Kampmann, corner West Commerce and Yturri Streets.

Barbed Fence Wire.

Wilgus, G., 325 East Houston Street.

Bird Dealer.

DeVeire, C., 3 West Commerce Street.

Blank Book Manufacturers.

Frommer, C. F., 23 Soledad Street.

Mooney, M. M., Daily Express Building,
West Commerce Street.

Book Binder.

Frommer, C. F., 23 Soledad Street.

Cabinet Makers.

Mittmann, Wm., opposite Daily Express
Building, West Commerce Street.

Phelps, H., & Son, 601 West Houston
Street.

Selleck, W. W., Sr., 51 South Alamo
Street.

Carpets.

Wolfson, L., corner Main Plaza and Ace-
quia Street, see pages 66, 67.

Carriages, Wagons and Buggies.

Milburn Wagon Co., P. S. Jones, Mana-
ger, Soledad and West Houston
Street.

Cement Manufacturers and Dealers.

Alamo Cement Co., 507 and 509 Military
Plaza, see page 90.

China, Glass, and Queensware.

China Hall, Gregory & Co., 202 West
Commerce Street.

Coffee, Tea, and Spices.

Holland, R. A., 14 West Commerce Street.

Commissioner of Deeds.

Stevenson, James Duryee, 258 West Com-
merce Street, corner Yturri Street.

Commission Merchants.

Chabot, Moss & Co. (sheep and wool),
S. E. corner Main Plaza.

Leal, Narcisso (live stock), opposite Hord's
Hotel.

Oothout & Nash (general), West side, Mili-
tary Plaza.

Dentists.

Johnston & Carroll, 273 (North Side) West
Commerce Street.

Dressmaking.

Ladies' Fashion Parlor, 405 East Houston
Street.

Druggists.

Huppertz, H. J., 24 Soledad Street.

Kalteyer, F., & Son, 507 and 509 Military
Plaza (North Side)

Orynski, L., S. E. corner Military Plaza,
corner South Flores Street.

Dry Goods.

Wolfson, L., corner Main Plaza and
Acequia Street.

Young & Arnold, 242 West Commerce
Street.

Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, etc.

Hummel, Charles & Son, West Commerce
Street, near Main Plaza.

Furniture.

Wolfson, L., N. W. corner Main Plaza,
corner Acequia Street. Pages 66, 67.

Groceries and Provisions.

Casey & Co., 323 and 325 East Houston
Street.

Dwyer, J. E., Executor Grenet Estate,
Alamo Building, Alamo Plaza.

Guns, Pistols, etc.

Hummel, Charles, & Son, West Commerce
Street, near Main Plaza.

Hide, Cotton, and Wool Buyer.

Zanderson, Colonel T. H., 320 Military
Plaza (South Side).

Hospital.

Santa Rosa, corner North Concho and
Zavalla Streets. See pages 81, 82.

Hotels.

Hord's Hotel, Main and Military Plaza.

Menger Hotel, Alamo Plaza and Blum
Street.

Vance Hotel, corner East Houston and
St. Mary's Streets.

*Information and Investment
Bureau.*

West Texas Information and Investment
Bureau. Stephen Gould, Manager.
Office at Merchants' Exchange.

Insurance.

Patterson, J. W. Ballantyne, 258 West
Commerce Street, corner Yturri Street

Jewellers.

Bell & Brothers, West Commerce Street,
near Main Plaza.

Job Printers

Mooney, M. M., Daily Express Building,
West Commerce Street.

Texas Wool Publishing Company, East
Houston Street at Bridge.

*Lawyers (see Attorneys).**Livery, Feed, and Sale Stable.*

Carter & Mullaly (East Side) Alamo Plaza.

Live Stock Dealers.

Chabot, Moss & Co., S. E. corner Main Plaza (Sheep). See page 64.
Leal, Narcisso, opposite Hord's Hotel.

Loan and Pawn Broker.

Schwarz, B., S. W. corner Military Plaza.

Mattress Manufacturers.

Phelps, H., & Son, 601 West Houston Street, corner North Laredo Street.

Merchant Tailors.

Pancoast, A., & Son, 38 and 40 West Commerce Street.

Mexican Curiosities.

China Hall—Gregory & Co., corner West Commerce and Paso Streets.

Millinery.

Ladies' Fashion Parlor, 405 East Houston Street.

Native Wine Depot.

Artzt, C. G., Corner Market and Yturri Streets.

Notaries Public.

Caldwell, Geo. W., 273 West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Copeland, J. H., (Wurzback & Copeland) Devine Building, Soledad Street.

Mason, J. R., (Mason & Paschal) Garza Building, Soledad and Houston Streets.

Samuels, W. G. M., Sheriff's Office, County Court House.

Stevenson, James Durfee, 258 West Commerce Street, corner Yturri Street.

Young, W. H., (H. F. & W. H. Young) West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Omnibus Line.

Carter & Mullaly, East side Alamo Plaza.

Paints and House Painters.

Mueller, C. H., 205 West Commerce Street.

Soule & Williams, 272 West Commerce Street.

Photographers.

F. Kuhn & Co., N. W. corner Main Plaza, corner Acquia Street.

Physicians, Allopathic.

Lowry, S. T., Residence, 808 Avenue C.

Homeopathic.

Beaumont, E. L., Office, 273 West Commerce Street.

Jones & Bowen, Office, 250 West Commerce Street. See Chapter VI, page 76.

Real Estate Agents.

Caldwell, Geo. W., 273 (North side) West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Cayce & Co., Veramendi Building, Soledad Street.

Fish, James G., County Court House.

Gordon, Geo. M., Garza Building, corner Houston and Soledad Streets.

Macack, J. A. H., West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Patterson, W. J. Ballantyne, 258 West Commerce St., corner Yturri Street.

Wadsworth, W. T., Old Post-office Building, Soledad Street.

Saloons.

Billy & Joe, No. 8 Soledad Street.

International Saloon, James N. Gallagher, near I. & G. N. R'y Depot.

Revolving Light Saloon, G. W. Hurley & Co., No. 6 Main Plaza.

School.

Captain Coits' Select Boarding and Day School, 407 Nacodoches Street.

Sheep Corral Fencings.

Wilgus, G., 325 East Houston Street.

Sheep Dealers.

Chabot, Moss & Co., S. E. corner Main Plaza. See page 64.

Sportsmen's Supplies.

Hummel, Charles & Son, West Commerce Street, near Main Plaza.

Surveyor.

Locke, Wm. M., Country and District Surveyor, County Court House.

Upholsterers.

Mittmann, Wm., West Commerce Street, opposite Daily Express Building.

Phelps, H., & Son, 601 West Houston Street, corner North Laredo Street.

Selleck, W. W., Sr., 51 South Alamo Street.

Undertaker.

Sheern, Joseph, 279 West Commerce Street.

United States Commissioner.

Paschal, Geo. (Mason & Paschal), Garza Building, corner Houston and Soledad Streets.

Wire Fencing.

Wilgus, G., 325 East Houston Street.

Wool Buyer.

Zanderson, Col. T. H., 320 Military Plaza (South Side). See page 60.

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